P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,804—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 23rd, 1899.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	23rd Dec.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S.N. Co. CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Moos	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900.	Rs. 375.
Available for 12 months	" 1,080.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899,

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Glasgow House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boucard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900,
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

NOTICE.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co., give NOTICE that the PASSAGE RATES from BOMBAY will be as under from the 1st January, 1900.

1st Class single to Marseilles			Rs. 700
2nd " "			" 525
1st " return ticket 6 months			" 1,000
1st " " 12 "			" 1,200
2nd " " 6 "			" 775
2nd " " 12 "			" 875

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
SS. R. RUBATTINO.	M. Saporite ..	5,000	4th Jan., 1900

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 "	" 880	" 525
	9 "	" 935	" 550
	12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 30th Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Samson House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, but from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORT MOUTHS AND SOUTHAMPTON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored fewlinches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.

NEW CAVALRY JHARAN OR DUSTER.

The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 1-2 per dozen.

Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
Re. 1-12 per dozen.

DURRIES.

MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.

Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples. Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.

Regulation Durries.
A Speciality.

Size 6'x3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-2 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Re. 2-8 each.

VICTORIA MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
CAWNPORE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WINES FROM THE MOST EMINENT PRODUCERS ONLY.
NOTE SPECIAL CASH RATES.

CHAMPAGNES—

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
DOYEN & Co.'s EXTRA DRY, per doz.	65 0	35 0	73 0	39 0
GIESLER'S "FOR INDIA" BRAND, per doz.	76 0	40 0	85 0	44 8
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE, per doz.	77 0	41 0	86 0	46 0
PERRIER JOUET'S "FINEST DRY," per doz.	70 0	37 8	78 0	42 0
do "RESERVE CUVEE" per doz.	75 0	40 0	84 0	44 8
POMMERY and GRENO'S EXTRA SEC, per doz.	78 0	42 0	87 0	47 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR, per doz.	39 0	21 8	43 8	24 12

PORTS—

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER & CO., have given much attention to the selection of these wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm, a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical profession, is a superior Dessert Wine of fine bouquet and character, per doz	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured Previous to being bottled, per doz	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine of moderate price, per doz	22 8	...	25 0	...
WHITE PORT or VINO BIANCO, per doz	30 0	...	33 8	...
" " STONES BLACK CAPSULE, per doz	45 0	...	50 0	...
" " GREEN " "	32 0	...	36 0	...

SHERRIES—

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.

These are selected and matured on the spot and shipped through this well-known firm, who have obtained a world-wide reputation for high character and superior quality of their Wines.

The following selection will be found specially suited to the tasts and requirements of residents in India:—

	Ordinary Rates. Per dozen. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO—A Genuine "Natural" Sherry, of Superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines, per doz.	45 0	50 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine, of full flavour and firmness, per doz	31 0	34 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired, per doz.	32 8	36 8
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity, Specially recommended, per doz.	31 0	34 8
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use, per doz.	28 0	31 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean-drinking Sherry, per doz.	22 0	24 8
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality, per doz.	19 0	21 8
XEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERE, per doz.	25 0	28 0

CLARETS—

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM P. DUBOIS & CO., BORDEAUX.

EXCELLENT CUP OR BREAKFAST WINES.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTES Sr. EULALIE, per doz.	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
Sr. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand," per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX "a favourite wine from the district of Bordeaux," per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "possess body with pleasing flavour," per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4
GOOD DINNER WINES.				
SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour," per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour," per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux), per doz	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0
SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.				
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet," per doz	34 0	20 8	38 0	23 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet," per doz	41 8	23 0	46 8	26 0

BURGUNDY—STILL—

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage, per doz.	43 0	22 8	48 0	25 0
POMARD, per doz.	25 0	13 12	28 0	15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma, per doz.	23 0	12 12	26 0	14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy, per doz	28 8	15 12	32 0	17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured white Burgundy, per doz	27 0	15 0	30 0	16 10

SPARKLING BURGUNDY—

	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.	Pts. Ordinary Rates. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Dessert Wine, per doz.	30 8	34 0

AUSTRALIAN WINES—

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
HERMITAGE, per doz	20 0	11 8	23 8	13 0
CLARET, No. 1. "	22 8	12 8	25 0	14 0

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS, FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

SPECIAL.—It should be noted that the Company are not merely the Agents of a few Wine Merchants at home, but themselves buy direct from the producers, and their prices bear one profit only.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ... ... at Rs. 1-0 Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ... ... " 1-4 "
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ... ... " 1-8 "
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ... ... " 2-0 "
Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, Ime Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES.

BOMBAY, 83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. | POONA, EAST STREET, CAMP.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.
STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips	85
"	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape	35
"	Cigarette Case, plain	Rs. 23, 35, 60, 75
"	" " enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"	70
"	" " Diagonally Fluted, heavy	75
"	Cigar " fluted to hold 4 Cigars	80
"	" " " " " 5 Cigars	105
"	" " Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other	110
"	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches	14
"	Fusee " " Hall marked	88
"	" and Sovereign Case	Rs. 34, 32, 23
"	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high	200
"	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes 7 1-2" Long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high,	100
"	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26, 28
"	" " " Heart Shape	Rs. 15, 20
"	" Carte-de-visite	Rs. 8, 9, 10, 12
"	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case	Rs. 26, 27, 42
"	Gents " " " "	26
"	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to	27
"	Mounted Lady's companion	30
"	Manicure Sets in handsome case	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50, 80
"	Waist clasps, new designs	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14, 21
"	" Buckles " "	Rs. 10-8, 13-8, 12
"	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes	8
"	Hair pin boxes	Rs. 32, 34
"	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter	501
"	Mounted, Cut glass Scent bottles	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8, 26
"	" Smelling Salts	Rs. 9, 12 and 26
"	" Scent bottles in handsome leather case	Rs. 25, 53, 80
"	Inkstands, one bottle	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and 92
"	" " two bottles	Rs. 200, 306
"	Mounted leather pocket books	12
"	" " Cigar cases	18
"	Spirit binocular in brown leather case	250
"	" flasks	56
"	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons	48
"	" " " 12 "	70
"	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case	48
"	" " " set of 4 in case	130
"	Child's knife Mug, spoon and fork from	130
"	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32, 55
"	Camden Whist Markers in case	110
"	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case	90
"	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray	1,260
"	Cups, plain polished	from 45
"	" fluted and raised	" 100
"	Purse, with handsome watches, complete	32
"	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky"	32
"	" " " Cut glasses	Rs. 25, 32, 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Phillips & Co., Limited.

CHRISTMAS DISPLAY
OF LATEST NOVELTIES IN
TOYS, DOLLS, CRACKERS, SWEETS, FRUITS, &c.,
NOW READY.

XMAS SPECIALITIES,
"BLACK SEAL" PORT.
Per bottle, Rs. 3-6; Per pint, Re. 1-13.

AUSTRALIAN CLARET.
Per bottle, Re. 1-3; Per pint, Re. 0-11.

FERINTOSH WHISKY ... Per bottle, Rs. 2 2
BALMORE WHISKY ... " " 2 8
OLD VATTED SCOTCH ... " " 2 10

CRYSTALLISED FRUITS, PLUM PUDDINGS, MINCE MEAT.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
CIGARS, CIGARETTES.
XMAS PRICE LIST, FREE ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

TWO BLACK RAVENS.

A PLEASANT PALATABLE LAXATIVE.

ASK FOR
THE ABOVE.

MADE BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.
VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.
AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HANDSOME PRESENT
FOR
XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

LEATHER GOODS!
PLUSH GOODS!!
FANCY GOODS!!!
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
MEDOW STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.

THE GREAT

BANVARDS

IN A

GRAND CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACROBATIC FEATS,
NEW FARCE, &c.

TONY McGRATH,
TONY McGRATH,

The Funniest and most original Comedian ever seen in Bombay.

YOUNG SYD,
YOUNG SYD,

The clever youth in the world Trapeze Artiste, Acrobat, Singer and Champion Jig Dancer.

OUR LADIES

MADLLE ANGELE

Delights all lovers of Music with beautiful Singing.

MISS FLORENCE ADELAIDE SOUTHTTE,
SKIRT DANCER, THE ACME
OF GRACE

Prices.—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Doors open at 8 30. Overture at 9-15 Sharp
Carriages at 11-30.

THE

MILITARY MEDICAL STUDENTS'

ANNUAL BALL.

T.OWN HALL.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 20TH DECEMBER

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "FRIESTE," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

BATAVIA QUININE AUCTIONS.

SAMPLES (in bottles of 1-4 oz. English) of the SULPHATE of QUININE TO BE SOLD by Auction at Batavia on 28th February, 1900, can be obtained on application to Messrs. McNEILL & Co. Agents, Bandong Quinine Manufactory, Samarang. Messrs. MACLAINE WATSON & Co. Batavia; Messrs. FRASER EATON & Co., Sourabaya and the Undersigned.

Catalogues containing full particulars of lots and conditions of sale will be sent to applicants as soon as issued.

Part of the Quinine to be sold is ab ve fulfils the requirements of the Pharmacopœa Neerlandica, Editon, III and part the e of Ph Ed II and of the Ph. Britannica.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

BATAVIA QUININE AUCTIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the following dates during the year 1900, viz:—

24th FEBRUARY
29th APRIL
27th JUNE
29th AUGUST
31st OCTOBER

the Undersigned will offer at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises occupied by the BATAVIA EXCHANGE, at 11 a.m., under the auspices of the Netherlands India Public Auction Department:

ABOUT 60 0—KILOGRAMMES SULPHATE of QUININE, manufactured by the BANDONG QUININE FACTORY, LIMITED, and answering the conditions of the Pharmacopœa Neerlandica and/or Britannica.

Special notices will be issued later, stating the exact quantity to be offered for sale at each auction; the total quantity to be offered in the course of the year 1900 will, however, not amount to less than 200,000—Kilogrammes.

For the BANDONG QUININE FACTORY, LIMITED,
TIEDEMAN & VAN KERCHEM,
Batavia, Java, 27th November 1899.

PURSUANT to "The Indian Succession Act 1865" and to "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866." "Notice" is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands upon or against the estate of NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who carried on business as J. N. WADIA SONS and Co. and who died at Bombay aforesaid on or about the 5th day of May, 1897, and Probate of whose Will with a Codicil thereto was on the 26th day of August, 1897, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BAI PIROJBAI, widow of NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEERJEE WADIA, the SOLE EXECUTRIX therein named, having effect throughout the Province of Bombay, are hereby required to send in writing their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executrix, at No. 89 Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the office of the undersigned, her Solicitors, on or before the 15th day of February, 1900. And notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Nusserwanjee Jehangeerjee Wadia deceased, amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that she will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 19th day of December, 1899.

NANU AND HORMASJEE,
Solicitors for the said Executrix.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of RAMCHANDRA POOTLAJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

PARASHRAM RAMCHANDRA and JAIRAM RAMCHANDRA, two of the sons of the above-named deceased, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 14th day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 14th day of December, 1899.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of HURJIWAN JESWRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

COOVERBAI, widow of CHUTOORBHOOJ MOWJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th day of December in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 14th day of December, 1899.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO,

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Toilet requisites and all articles

CONNECTED WITH PHARMACY.

Up-country orders promptly attended to and carefully executed on the same day the order is received. Prices moderate, and compare favourably with other houses in Trade in India

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Carnac Road, BOMBAY, Market,

OPPOSITE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED for Christmas Holidays on the 25th and 26th instant.

The SHOW ROOMS & DISPENSARIES at the Fort & Byculla WILL BE OPEN until 7-30 P. M., on CHRISTMAS EVE.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,223 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 29th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1899.

SELLING OFF

XMAS CARDS

AT HALF THE MARKED PRICES.
THE CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED
FOR XMAS CARDS PACKETS.

Re 1-8 packet, now offered at Re 1-0
Re 0-12 packet, now offered at Re 0-8

PRESENTATION BOOKS

AND BOUND VOLUMES

NOW OFFERED AT A DISCOUNT.

PRESENTATION GOODS,
LEATHER GOODS AT
DISCOUNT.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SARDAR OOMER JUMALL VUYANI.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

ARAB and PERSIAN-HUNTERS, CHARGERS, REMOUNTS, POLO AND OTHERS,

ON COMMISSION, SALE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

1st Class English Carriages with single and Double Horses on hire; day, month and year.

SHOW ROOM, LUCKSLEY HALL,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

Purchasers should apply to the MANAGER.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,

BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR

THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON.

Prices and Particulars on application.

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR

THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40	0
Do. do. No. 4	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
„ Do, do. No. 4...	5	4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. give Notice that the PASSAGE RATES from BOMBAY will be as under from the 1st January, 1900:—

SINGLE TICKETS.

—	To London by Sea.	To London via Brindisi including Rail and Sleeping Car.	To London via Marseilles including Rail and Sleeping Car.	To London via Marseilles excluding Rail only.	To Brindisi, Marseilles, Malta or Gibraltar.	To Aden.	To Portsaid or Ismailia.
FIRST SALOON.....	Rs. 750	Rs. 790	Rs. 790	Rs. 750	Rs. 700	Rs. 285	Rs. 630
SECOND SALOON ..	475 & 550	..	...	475 & 550	425 & 500	200 & 217	450

RETURN TICKETS.

	To London and back by Sea.	To London by Sea returning from Marseilles or Brindisi.	To Marseilles or Brindisi and back.	To London via Brindisi returning same way including Rail and Sleeping Car in both directions.	To London via Marseilles returning same way including Rail and Sleeping Car in both directions.
FIRST CLASS 4 months...	Rs. 1,100	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,180	Rs. 1,180
Do do 12 do ...	1,300	1,250	1,200	1,380	1,380
SECOND CLASS 4 do ..	800 & 875	750 & 825	700 & 775	.....	.....
Do do 12 do ...	900 & 975	850 & 925	800 & 875	.....	.....

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes

4 ⅛ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.

Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales

4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix

4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos

3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's,

Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL

"THE WORLD KNOWN HOTEL."

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE,

"THE HOTEL DE LUXE OF INDIA."

THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THESE HOTELS

are under the direct Control of

NINE EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.

A Staff unequalled by any Establishment of its kind in India.

THE CUISINE AND SITUATION ARE UNRIVALLED IN BOMBAY.

Apply To MANAGER,

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL
OR
TO MANAGER
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXE.

TRY SQUIBB'S VERATOL Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

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100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

NEW SEASON'S STOCK of Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Kit Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Brief and Wine Opening Bags, Lowest Cash Prices.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

PROFESSOR LADD of America writes on 15th December, 1899, to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS Bombay:—"The copies of the photographs of Mrs. Ladd and of me arrived last evening. They are in every respect most Satisfactory indeed; although we have both sat for our Portraits many times, you have given us the most excellent results we have ever secured."

B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., JEWELLERS have REMOVED from their old Premises in Hornby Row, and OPENED their business in No. 31, CHURCH GATE STREET, opposite Viana Confectionery, with a large and varied collection of Jewellery.

REMEMBER, SUNDAY being XMAS Eve, our popular "Fish Pond" is open from to-day. Band and Illumination for 3 days only. 21st, 22nd and 23rd instant, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

TREAT YOUR CHILDREN as usual at our popular "FISH POND," full of Gifts well worth your money. Hundreds satisfied every year, at SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

SPECIAL PACKETS for adults, comprising hundreds of useful Gifts suitable for both Sexes, well worth having at SHROFF BROTHERS "FISH POND."

XMAS.—Japanese Cloissoni vases, Ivory Carved Figures, Fancy Lacquered Goods, Procelain Ware, Lacquered Painted, and Inlaid Panels, Screens, and other Fancy and Presentation Goods, for SALE by AUCTION on the 20th and 21st inst.—21, Meadows Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished. Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, or for SALE, with immediate possession, a nice WOODEN COTTAGE, near Wolfe house Prides, Colaba. Apply to Mr. S. D. DUBASH, 16 and 18, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal Tunes and case complete, Rs. 150. Never imported into India before. A powerful Hand Organ suitable for Dance or Dancing Halls.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to HORMUSJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorus and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CHARMING, ARTISTIC, useful and inexpensive CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS, to suit every one. Inspection invited.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeyapah Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers, it has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

REPORTS Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIPS FURNITURE, FITTINGS, BOATS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of old stores, ship's requisities, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap brass, copper, lead, and old iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats, Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, mahogany sideboards, marble slabs, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay Customs duty, etc., and clear the goods within ten days from the date of Auction.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED

BUNGALOW

AT MALABAR HILL,

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, opposite the Post office, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glasswarc, mahogany cottage piano by Rose in good order, nearly new, foot sewing machine, astronomical telescope with terrestial lens complete, 12 stops organ with double knee swell, washing machine with mangle, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, Micado billiard table, Camera with rapid rectilinear lens by Pershenssar Reyment, &c., the property of F. S. PUNNETT, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF 1,340 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, WEDNSDAY, the 20th Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, opposite the Prince's Dock, at Kalian Street, in Messrs Nensey Khanji and Co's Godown, by order of Messrs. Mahomedbhoy Hassam and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sha Tejoo Vurjee—1,340 bags Rangoon hulwa rice mill clean in bags of 6 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required, at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old secretariat Building, a large collection of fancy goods, such as dressed dolls, mechanical toys, plush and leather bags, albums, plateware, such as tantalus frames, cruets, fish and fruit knives and forks, fancy glass table ornaments, Japanese tea and coffee sets, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Janardhun Narayen Rende, consisting of—

Gold ornaments, called thoosi ekdani, patli, phool, moogries, jay mal, mangoia, tirgas, vajartik, taita, gatia, bali, pearl noserings, balli, &c., and silver kuddas and ornaments and silver vessels.

The effects of the late Vithaldas Gocultas consisting of—

Gold earrings, ring, buttons, kuddas, pochi, armlet, necklace, gold pieces, silver buttons, &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in 2nd FOFULWADY LANE, ON THE BHOOLESHWAR ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by public Auction, on the premises, by order of Gordhandass Radhakisondass, the transferee of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Vithaldass Ramdass, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1893, and made between the said Vithaldass Ramdass of the one part, and Govindram Dwarkadass of the other part, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Government land, admeasuring 436 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings, tenements, dwelling-houses and cook-room standing thereon, situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the second Fofulwady Lane, on the Bhooleshwar Road, without the Fort, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 536, 536, new Nos. 2604, 2606, old Survey No. 60, and new survey No. 533, and Municipal Ward No. 5770 to 5772 and Street No. (8) (1) 9 Fofulwady, and bounded on the east, partly by the property of Castoorbai, widow of Doolabh Jagdas, partly by the said Fofulwady Lane, and partly by the property of Purshotum Chintaman and others, on the west, by the property formerly of Sadashiv Wishwanath Dhurandhar, and now of Vithaldass Ramdass and Tricumdas Ramdas, on the north, by the property of Tribhowandas Jadowji, and on the south, by the property of Mrs. Rose Maria Esperance, and partly by the property of Castoorbai, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Krishnarao Bhaoo, and others, and are now in the occupation of the said Vithaldass Ramdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Old Oriental Bank Building, valuable new designed artistic complete suits of household furniture, made by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of dining table for 12 persons, chairs, large sideboard, suit of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, octagon and side tables, revolving and plain topped office tables, bedstead, single and double almirahs, dressing cabinet, and wash-hand tables with marble tops, American organ, a small invoice of best electroplated-ware, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th December 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE at 3rd BHOIWADA STREET, NEAR BHULESHWAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNEIT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgages, Krishnadas Govardhandas on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Chandulal and Ichharam, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd November, 1899 made between Chandulal Hetaram of the one part and Krishnadas Goverdhandas of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground, together with the building, messuage, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Bhoiwada Street, near Bhuleshwar, in Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 89 8-9 (eighty-nine square yards and eighth-ninth of a square yards) or there abouts, be the same, a little more or less, and bearing fazundari's old No. 62, new No. 13, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward No. 5406, and Street Nos. 16, 18, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by the 3rd Bhoiwada Street, on or towards the west, by the property of Jeewanlajee Mabaraj, on or towards the north, by a sweeper's passage, and beyond it by the property formerly belonging to Hargovan Nanalal, but now belonging to Purshotam Morarji, and on or towards the south, by the property belonging to Aditram Karmashanker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mantubhai, Jamietram, and Madan, Solicitors, at their Office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, Messrs. BENNEIT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 20 newly imported walers, comprising some thorough-bred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thoroughbreds and racers, cobs, ponies, &c., all in splendid condition.

☞The above will be on view, four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

41 dozen China preserve Lucnis, in tins.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 strong-built dog cart, in good order.
1 second-hand mail phaeton, in good order.
1 Chestnut Arab quite in harness.
1 bay Arab, quite in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF BROWN AND WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on account of the concerned.—

144 pairs brown canvas shoes tan leather with rubber soles.
72 pairs, white canvas shoes tan leather, with rubber soles
36 pairs, brown canvas shoes, leather soles, without heels.
36 pairs brown canvas shoes leather soles with heels.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!
IMPORTANT SALE
Of a very large assemblage of Choice and Artistic
Japanese Curious and Presentation Goods,
Comprising
Painted and decorated flower vases, flowers pots, jars,
ivory carved figures, Cloisoni enamelled vases,
inlaid and painted lacquered panels,
lacquered trays, boxes, brackets,
bronze figures, photo frames, inkstands,
Porcelain Tea, Coffee, and Breakfast Services,
Satin and Paper Screens,
&c., &c., &c.,

To be held at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th, and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1899, at 2 p.m., each day.

These goods have been very recently consigned by Mr. Nadirshan Muncherjee Dumtl, specially for Christmas.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1899. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OLD BUILDING MATERIALS.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Ruttonjee Cowasjee Patell, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1899, at 3-30 p.m., at or behind the chawl on the Gilgaum Road, Thakeredwar (Karelwady), consisting of a quantity of country tiles, old beams, posts, jeisis, rafters, doors, windows, corrugated iron sheets, &c.

SALE OF PENCILS, BUTTONS, NEEDLES, LOCKS, SILVER BANGLES, UTENSILS, &c.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Kaderbhai Esmailji and another, traded as Kaderbhai Ebrahimjee, Insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1899, at 1-30 p.m., at their Sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting a lot of buttons of sorts, hooks, and eyes, marbles, small toys, whistles, toy pistols, spectacles, spectacle cases, playing cards, tin mirror boxes, lead pencils, penholders, inkstands, iron padlocks, keys, needles, thimbles, key rings, tin spoons, feeding bottles, I. R. teats, panorama balls, cotton wicks, empty mehta box, &c.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of silver bangles, hasli, utensils, cotton sarees, cap, dhotar, files, vice, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of copper and brass pots.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO LONDON *VIA* BRINDISI.

COMMENCING FROM THE 1st JANUARY, 1900.

The P. & O. S. N. Co., have ARRANGED with the ITALIAN AUTHORITIES TO GRANT a limited number of FIRST CLASS THROUGH TICKETS by their Express Steamers and Train DE LUXE, via BRINDISI, at the same Rates as the First Class Through Tickets with Sleeping Car to London via Marseilles.

Single Fare	(Including Rail and Sleeping Car Ticket to London).	Rs.
Return .. 4 months	do	700
.. .. 12 ..	do	1,180
		1,380

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 December and 15 January, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following REDUCED RATES:—

1ST CLASS RETURN, Rs. 60.
2ND CLASS RETURN, Rs. 30.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY the 23rd, 25th, 26th, 27th and 30th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD., BOMBAY.

XMAS WEEK.

SATURDAY, 23rd instant, being the last Saturday, before Xmas, the STORES will be OPEN till 6 P.M. on that day.

The STORES will be CLOSED on XMAS DAY.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 26th December, 1899, inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED to first and second class passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. The tickets will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 11th January, 1900.

The holders of these tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction, and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey tickets (vide para 19 of the current Coaching Tariff). Under this rule one day is allowed for break of journey for every 100 or part of 100 miles.

The second half of the ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise, the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that accommodation is available.

Class Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
FIRST .. .. FOUR.
SECOND .. .. FIVE.

Return concession ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Calcutta, 1st December, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1900-1901, or the following articles:—

1. Cloths Serges, Flannels Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki, Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather Articles, such as Boots, Shoes, Spurstraps, &c.
4. Miscellaneous stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing cases.
5. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
6. Making of Haversacks.
7. Supply of Country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials Hoop Iron and Waste Paper.

Tenders, will be opened on the 4th of January, 1900. Any further information and forms of tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, LIEUT.-COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, the 25th November, 1899.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4TH JANUARY, 1900. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session. Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following:—
MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.
MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings.
Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all TOOLS and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes:—
PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton,
SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES,
FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.
Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are:—
(1.) Separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale,
(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.
(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.
(4.) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT HEAT ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students attending either of the two practical departments.

Students who complete the course successfully under the conditions laid down receive the designation,

L. M. E. (LICENTIATE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING),
L. T. M. (LICENTIATE of TEXTILE MANUFACTURE).

Subject certificates, FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES, SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES with their MONEY VALUE, and a GOLD MEDAL are awarded each year.

There is a Saturday afternoon Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 10 p. c.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon.	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	1,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	595
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	475

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half yearly. 000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	—	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	noun.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Baliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Baliary)	971	00	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	550,000	20	12 1-2	155
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvd Rs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	98
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 5.	390
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,060
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 3	430
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs. 2.	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	380
Crimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs 30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	45	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220 xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	160
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	4.0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	2.0	250	Nil	125
Jowraj Bullon.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	2	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 65	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500 xd
Khatao Mavkunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	400
Leopold	3,500	100	105	dvd Rs. 5	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	625
Madras United	336	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,500
Manaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahomed Shah Mills (Guiburga)	8,100	500	500	pr ct.	—
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,720
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs 15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	dvd Rs. 5	45
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 45	1,320
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 15	200
Madura Mills	7,773	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co. Ltd.	1742	1,	1,000	dvd Rs 50	575
Queen Mills	860	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 75	1,725
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	120
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20	290
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1900	500	500	dvd Rs 40	410 xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd Rs	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	81	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300 x 1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	18
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd Rs 30	180 xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200 x 1
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	315
East India	35.	1,00.	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200	—	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs 20	650
French	300	500	50	dvd Rs 40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 35	340 x 1
Hingoil Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133 xd
Khangaum	240	490	450	dvd Rs 80	475 x 1
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs 3	392½
Munmar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs 20	180
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs 50	490
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs 12½	142½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	340
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340 x 1
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	555
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,200
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	325
Surat Oil Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart	—	000	—	Rs 80	90

M. LOUBET visited the Latin Quarter of Paris on Nov. 26, and inaugurated the new headquarters of the Association des Etudiants. The students indulged in a popular demonstration in favour of the President of the Republic, cries of "Vive Loubet!" being raised, intermingled with cries of "Vive Zola!" and "Conspuez Drumont et Rochefort!" After M. Loubet's departure the factions uttering different cries came to blows, and the police had to clear the terraces of certain cafes. In the course of the afternoon fifteen persons were arrested.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 28m. Sun sets, 5h, 27m. High water, 1-14m., 1-1a. Low water, 7-17m., 6-38a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Christmas Tree for Police Officers' Children, Head Police Office.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Town Hall.

REVISED POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Valetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MEETING.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Sanitary Ordinances of Ancient India," Part II., by Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar.

TRANSFER OF CONVICTS.—Yesterday morning, her Majesty's steamer, Dalhousie, left Bombay for Karwar and Ratnagiri, carrying on board 250 prisoners. Of these 100 were from Thana, 100 from Yerrowda, and 50 from her Majesty's House of Correction. 125 of the convicts will be landed at Karwar, and the remaining at Ratnagiri.

KIDNAPPING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker further prosecuted the charge of kidnapping against Jethalal Luxmondas and Poonjiram Bhoodardas in respect of a girl, named Kabli, wife of Laldas Brijbhookhandas. The facts have been reported. Mr. Sealy, assisted by Inspector Walker, conducted the prosecution. Mr. De Souza and Mr. Godinho, pleaders, defended the accused, the first accused was convicted of the offence and sentenced to fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 150. The second accused was convicted of abetment and sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 30.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Govind Atmaram, an old offender, was charged by Inspector Barker, with stealing a copper pot, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of Waman Luximon, a teacher in the Indo-British Institution. The complainant resides at Borbhat Lane, Girgaum. On Monday complainant's servant noticed the accused running away with the copper pots from the kitchen. He raised an alarm when a policeman, doing duty at the locality, gave chase and arrested the accused, with the pots in his hand. The accused admitted six previous convictions, and was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the morgue, on the body of Hurree Kaloo, a labourer, aged about thirty years. The deceased resided on the first storey of a chawl in Pathan Street. About a week ago Hurree had small-pox and high fever and about four days after he became delirious. He was watched day and night by his wife and other relatives. Shortly after midnight on Monday, his wife fell asleep and about half-an-hour after she was aroused by hearing the noise of a fall in the street and found the deceased missing from the room. She ran downstairs and found Hurree lying on the ground. There was a wound on his head and he was moaning. He was placed in a gharry and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was found to be dead. His body was then removed to the morgue. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during fever delirium.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY STORE-YARD.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Store-Yard, Colaba, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Govind Gunpattee, a labourer, aged about 40 years. The deceased lived at Nowrojee Hill and used to do odd jobs. On Monday morning Govind and his son went to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Store-Yard, at gun carriage Bunder, Colaba, and there they were engaged in hand shunting. About 10 o'clock a waggon was being shunted over the weigh-bridge, when the deceased attempted to cross the line between the waggon and another one coming behind it. Some labourers shouted out to him; but before he could clear the line, he was caught between the buffers and jammed. He was unable to speak and died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

A LABOURER FATALLY INJURED—Mr. Allan F. Torner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Bala Sidhu, a coolv, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased resided at 3rd Coombharwada and worked in the Victoria Dock. On the evening of the 4th December, deceased and another labourer were raising a derrich from the ground. There were two ropes used as guys to it and as the derrich was being raised, one of the ropes broke and the derrich fell, striking the deceased on the left leg. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that both the bones of the leg had been fractured. The injured leg was dressed and the man was asked to remain in the hospital, but he refused to do so, and his friends took him. Two days after Bala was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was admitted. When the dressings were removed, it was discovered that gangrene of the leg had set in. On the 11th instant the leg was amputated at the knee joint. His condition grew worse, and he died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DROWNED WHILE WASHING CLOTHES.—Syed Ebrahim Syed Mahomed, a peon, attached to the plague authorities, was, on Saturday afternoon, passing by the Mustan Tank, when he noticed a man struggling in the water and sunk. He informed the police, and the latter had the Tank dragged for two days, and divers were sent in, but the body could not be recovered. On Monday the body rose to the surface of the water, when it was removed by the police. The body was then identified to be that of Meera Patel, a labourer of about fifty years of age, who resided at Oondria Street. From the evidence given by the deceased's widow, it appears that on Saturday about noon Meera Patel left home, taking with him a chatty and some clothes and telling his wife that he was going to wash them at the Mustan Tank. He did not return home, and on Monday afternoon the widow heard that the dead body of a man had been found in the Mustan Tank. She went to the tank and on looking at the body, which was lying at the top of the steps leading to the tank, identified it as that of her husband. The clothes and chatty, which were found at the bottom of the steps, were also recognised by the woman. It was evident that the man was accidentally drowned while washing clothes. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

THE BANYARDS AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—The above company commenced a short season at the Novelty Theatre, on Monday evening. There was not as large an attendance as the performance deserved, but those that were there were demonstrative in their expressions of approval. The programme opened with a Tumbling and Leaping act, in which the Banvards showed their dexterity. The concluding leap over a gap, representing the space covered by ten chairs, being a really marvelous jump. Mdlle. Angele tunefully rendered the Flight of Ages, and later on in the evening gave the Star of Bethlehem with good effect. Miss Florence Adelaide gave a Coon Song and Clog Dance very prettily and was deservedly encored. The comedians Young Syd, Will Horley, and Tony McGrath were all successful. Young Syd being a remarkably good dancer and having a strong voice immediately was on good terms with the audience. Tony McGrath was responsible for the loss of a lot of breath, keeping his audience in a continual roar of laughter. In his second turn, he also showed his ability as a dancer of more than average merit. Will Horley as the Whistling Coon and later on with Miss Florence Adelaide was diverting and proved himself to be a versatile performer. The other members of the company went through their performances to the full satisfaction of all present. The Banvards in their acrobatic feats and sensational trapeze act took the palm. All their tricks are executed with neatness and precision. The Lady Acrobat also established her capability of turning somersaults with the best of them. The programme concluded with a laughable piece of absurdity that sent the audience home in good humour.

ENCROACHING UPON HIS NEIGHBOUR'S PROPERTY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jamal Fakeera, a Mahomedan, appeared before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, to answer the charges of criminal trespass, mischief, and using abusive language, preferred against him by Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit. Mr. Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia, pleader, prosecuted on behalf of the complainant. From the evidence adduced, it appears that both the parties are neighbours and possessed landed property at Mahim. On the 21st ultimo the accused in order to assert his claim on a piece of ground at Mahim, which had been unquestionably in the possession of the complainant, employed the services of a few ruffians and, with their aid, pulled down a shed belonging to the complainant, destroyed it, and damaged the furniture. The police were called in and it was with the assistance of the police that a serious row was averted. The complainant in support of his case produced all the plans and papers relating to his ground on which the demolished shed had been erected. The accused in his defence produced no documentary evidence to establish his title on the ground. The magistrate, in convicting the accused, remarked that the accused had made no defence to the charges preferred against him although he was given three opportunities to prove his right or a shadow of right, to the ground on which the complainant's shed stood. Accused purposely kept back his own papers, be cause probably he was afraid of being detected from his own plans of this guilt of aggression. The court sentened accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation. With regard to the charge of using abusive language, accused was further fined Rs. 25 with the alternative to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

THE following letter has been received from the Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command, and is published for information:—

"The Lieutenant General Commanding believes that it is the desire of all ranks in the Bombay Forces to assist, providing for the Widows and Orphans of our Soldiers who may lose their lives in the War in the Transvaal. He therefore wishes to invite the co-operation of General Officers Commanding Districts and Officers Commanding Stations in collecting any contributions which may be offered for the above purpose. He considers that all subscriptions should be limited to one day's pay of rank. Separate lists of all monies collected should be kept under the headings of 'General Staff' and Departments Regiment "Battery" or "Company R. A," and so on Sir Robert Low would be glad if you and the Officers Commanding Stations will kindly arrange for an Officer on the Staff to act as Treasurer for the subscriptions which may be collected. The sums contributed and lists when completed should be forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Command, Poona, by whom arrangements will be made to remit the total amount to the Lord Mayor of London. The List will then be published in Command Orders."

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	33328	15	7
Mr M C Gipps	100	0	0
Mr F C Brewin	10	0	0
Mr W S C Peacock	15	0	0
2nd Saloon Passengers s s Australia	40	11	3
Mr S M Fraser	50	0	0
Mr S D Watson	100	0	0
Captain R J Burton	25	0	0
Nawab Zafur (Jung)	500	0	0
Mr H A Gordon	50	0	0
Captain T E L Bate	50	0	0
Mr J C C Bowen	150	0	0
Julalkhan	10	0	0
Dalhousie	20	0	0
Mr J O Laurie	25	0	0
Mr A Panton	50	0	0
Supdts. Insprs. Constables and Native Officers of European grades of Bombay City Police one day's pay each	446	0	0
Messrs Visram Ebrahim & Co	50	0	0
Mr F A Ingle	30	0	0
Mr H V M Phelips	50	0	0
Mr E W Noble	50	0	0
Mr C A H Wood	20	0	0
Major General Morton	350	0	0
Mr G R Moore	50	0	0
Risaldar Shail Bapar	5	0	0
Mr A Sabnadier	100	0	0
Quits	15	0	0
Mr J R Dane	20	0	0
T Canavan	10	0	0
Mr R Walter	10	0	0
Mr D J Harvie	10	0	0
Mr W E Vaughan	10	0	0
Mr H Millay	10	0	0
Mr T Hill	10	0	0
Mr C T Procter	5	0	0
Mr SWilloughby	19	0	0
Mr E H Aitken	50	0	0
Captain W Channler	50	0	0
Total	33,085	10	10

Dec. 19. KING KING & CO.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT GENERAL WARD ELECTIONS OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have the pleasure to forward for your opinion and remarks the following remedy for stopping the malpractices carried on at General Ward Elections of Municipal Councillors in Bombay:—

That the Municipal Commissioner be requested not to supply hundreds of printed voting papers to the candidates as has been done at present and in the past.

It is this mistake that encourages the servants and the agents of the candidates to put in false votes for voters who are dead, or for those who are absent from Bombay, or for those who go to vote at the polling office in the afternoon.

It is a well-known fact that many of the respectable voters when they go to vote at the polling office in the noon or afternoon are informed by the polling officers that their votes had already been falsely registered in the morning, so they had to refuse and reject their votes.

The Municipal Act, Section 23 (c), distinctly says:—"The voting papers shall be supplied by the Municipal Commissioner to persons entitled to vote on any of the four days previous to the day of the poll at the Municipal Office and on the day of the poll at each polling station, free of charge."

The Municipal Commissioner must be aware that hundreds of printed voting papers supplied by him to the candidates who are interested parties go to persons who are not entitled to vote.

From the hands of the candidates these hundreds of voting papers go to their paid agents and servants, and these overzealous persons fill them up and put in false votes at the polling office in different names.

At the General Election of Councillors by the Justices of the Peace the clerks who supply the voting papers to the Justices take their initials first and then give them the voting paper, so that no Justice may have a second voting paper, and in the same way at the election of members of the Sta nding Committee the Municipal Secretary himself supplies carefully only one voting paper to each member of the Corporation.

So I think such malpractices could be put a stop to, if the Municipal Commissioner, as required by the Municipal Act, carefully supplies voting papers to those persons only who are entitled to vote at such elections.—Yours, &c.,

F. N. BISNI, L.M. & S., J.P.

Byculla, Nov. 27.

ANTI-VIVISECTION IN WESTERN COUNTRIES.

IN response to invitations issued in the names of Mrs. Sarah S. Gosdling and Mansookhlal R. Mehta Honorary Secretaries to the Indian Anti-Vivisection Society, a meeting was held last evening in the Tivoli Theatre to hear a lecture with the title "Anti-Vivisection in Western Countries: What should India do?" The lecturer was Miss Garland, a young lady who has just come out to this country to attend the Indian Congress at Lucknow as a delegate from the British Congress Committee. The Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, C.I.E., presided, and on the stage were also present the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas Kandas Parakh (Mrs. Sarah Gosling, Messrs. Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., Dharamsey Moraji Goculdas, Kallabhoy Lallobhoy, &c. The chairman having introduced Miss Garland to the meeting, the latter commenced her address, saying that she came here not in connection with any Anti-Vivisection Society, but that as she happened to be staying at the house of a kind lady who is the honorary secretary of the India Vivisection Society, she was asked if she would address the Society; and she consented. She then described the cruelty and waste of animal life that was being practised in Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and other chief tows in the names of vivisection researches. If people knew, she said, about the cruelty that was being practised in this way, she felt sure that a demand would be made for legislative interference. In one place in the course of ten years, 4,000 dogs were killed, and in another 4,000 animals were caused to be bitten by snakes. Many doctors were coming round to the opinion that vivisection was in itself a very cruel thing to practise. Miss Garland referred to the opinions of some eminent medical man at home in support of this statement. Referring to the Pasteur Institute Miss Garland said that the benefit that was ascribed to it was more than doubtful. She spoke of the different kinds of poison that were used in toxicology, describing their various properties. At the conclusion of her remarks a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Miss Garland for her interesting lecture; and the proceedings terminated.

THE resumption of keedah operations in the Garo Hills, has taken place and it is hoped the Assam Government will open the several preserves in Kamroop and Nowgong. There are far too many elephants roaming about the province, as the frequency of accidents reported shows. As we have pointed out, the development of communications, such as tramways render, their services of much less importance than before, while the damage they do indicates the necessity of thinning their numbers.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DACOITY IN AHMEDABAD.

IMPERATRIX VS. HARI SAGRAM AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in September last, convicted the four accused of dacoity, and sentenced one of them to seven years', another to five years', and two to four years' imprisonment each.

In this case Hari Sagram and seven others were charged with dacoity in that they, armed with sticks, beat and robbed four persons who were proceeding with a camel from Patri to Datisna on the night of the 16th April last. The Sessions Judge said in his finding there could be no question that a dacoity took place. The injuries to three of the complainants could not have been self-inflicted and all four could not have invented the story. No reason for the concoction of the case was even suggested. As to the evidence of identification Mr. Lord hardly considered it reliable except in the case of accused No. 1. It appeared that all the accused moved about together a few days before the dacoity, Nos. 1 and 8 being the leaders. Several of the accused had made confessions which were afterwards retracted. Upon the evidence, the Sessions Judge convicted four out of the eight accused and sentenced them as mentioned above. The other four were discharged.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

A SAD TALE OF WOE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHIMI WOMAN.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in October last, convicted the accused of murder and attempt to commit suicide, and sentenced her to transportation for life for the former offence and three months' simple imprisonment for the latter, the sentences to be consecutive, the latter commencing first. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The accused was charged

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientèle* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D S DINSHAW & CO.,

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ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

THE grave position of affairs in South Africa and the Governmental estimate of the situation as exemplified by the calling up of all reserves even to the acceptance of Volunteers have produced in London a further fall of 1 5-8 in Consols, the total fall of 2 3-16 in two days leaving them at the low figure of 99 1-4. Rentes remain unchanged at 98, while Indian Sterling 3 1-2 per cents have fallen a further 2 points to 106, and Rupee Securities 3-4 to £62 3-4. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills up to 3 months' sight remained at 6 1-2 per cent, and on six months' sight Indian Bank Bills the rate went to 5 5-8 or 1-4 stronger. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 7-16d. per oz. and 59 1-8 cent. at New York where demand exchange on London went 1-4 stronger to 4·88 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet with Surats also quiet and arrivals easier, the total day's sales were 8,000 bales and the Imports 9000 bales. Spot Middling Americans advanced 1-2 to 4 11-32d. per lb. and American arrivals declined from 5-64d. to 3-32d. extreme quotations being 4·0 for April May delivery and 4·8 for December. The Manchester Market is firm.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York declined 3-16 to 7 1-2 cents. Futures declined 26 points to 7-12 cents for March and 24 points to 7-20 for June. The receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports were 41,000 bales. The exports were 12,000 bales to United Kingdom and 1,900 to France and the Continent.

The Local Cotton market was quiet with small business done. Broach, March, Good, was Rs. 212 Bengal, Fully Good, January delivery, Rs. 177: and Bhawnagar, May, Good, Rs. 195. For export 200 bales Pachora were sold at 195 1-2 and 200 Chalisgaon the same rate; while the purchases for Mills were 100 Pachora at that rate, 100 Bengal at Rs. 192, 100 Mohwa at Rs. 193, 100 Bhusawal at Rs. 196 1-2 and 100 Kamthi at Rs. 200. The Wheat and Seeds Market were quiet with small business passing and no change in prices. The Arrivals of Produce in Bombay were as follows:—

Cotton 2 days	13,126	bales.
Wheat "	2050	cwts.
Linseed "	1,922	"
Ghingellysee 2 days	27,212	"
Poppyseed "	113	"
Castorseed "	277	"
Rice "	31,950	"

EXCHANGE, opened at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1-8 for Demand, remained quiet with little business passing and closed as follows:—

Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months Sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Credit "	1s 4 15-32d.	"
Francs "	173	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The heavy fall in London Securities has weakened the market to-day, which opened at 95 1-4, fell to 95, improved for a time to 95 1-4, fell to 94 7-8 and finally with difficulty attained 95 at 4-30 p.m.

SHARE MARKET is quiet with little doing. Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,260 while the only change to be recorded was in New Indian Press Company which advanced to 143 3-4.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet but steady; Antwerp has been done at 15s. and Hamburg 15s. 6d. to 16s. January, Dunkirk at 14s. 6d. and Havre and Hamburg both at 15s.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade to-morrow (Thursday) morning the 21st instant, at 6-45 a.m., at Sir Richard Temple's Statue near the Oval, for Commanding Officer's Parade.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Friday the 22nd instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practise.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place on Thursday:—No. 1 Co (Town Hall Compound) No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters) at 8-15 p.m., 10 in. R M L Gun Drill.

2. The following members of the Regimental entertainments Committee are informed that a meeting will be held at the Club to-day at 6-30 p.m.:—Captain H A H Payne, Sergeants D A Pinder, J J Marsland, H O Coates, W F Zirhorst and W Harvey, Corporal H G Hyde, Gunners B Defreco, F S Dove, W Smarden, A Bentsiton and R Wood.

3. Leave of absence for 9 months from the 19th instant has been granted to Gr W J Taylor.

4. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued from both Headquarters from to-day, until Friday this week and from Wednesday to Saturday next week between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

All members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements without delay.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	99 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	99 ex.
3 per cent. Sterling Loan	106
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	62 3-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	27 7-16
Bar Silver	

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfadyen arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Uia left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Nankin (extra) left Moji (Japan) on the 16th instant.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 2nd December, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,45,793	5,73,060	7,061	7,27,914
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491 miles.	...	...	...	8,25,380
Decrease				Rs. 97,466

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th November, 1899, on 1,615·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,07,000	4,80,000	7,000	5,54,000
Or per mile of Railway	66	282	4	361
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	21,57,634	68,48,981	1,56,981	93,43,610
Total for 21 weeks	22,64,634	73,24,934	1,63,982	95,97,610
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,55,671	2,12,314	5,370	4,03,385
Per mile of Ry do.	93	145	3	241
Total to corresponding date do.	25,08,895	43,29,743	1,36,710	70,35,347

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,90,615
Do. to date ..... " 25,62,263

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WADIA—December 12, at 11-15 a.m., Bournemouth, Nowrosji N. Wadia, C. I. E., aged 50. (By telegram.)

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1899.

THE only news from the seat of war is that Sir Charles Warren has at once proceeded from Capetown to De Aar. General Buller makes no sign, but it may be assumed that he is employing all his energies to make good the losses incurred at Colenso, so that he may be able to undertake further operations for the relief of Ladysmith without any avoidable delay. In London, the news of the defeat depressed the Stock Exchange for two days, and Consols fell two per cent. and three-sixteenths. For the first time for years Consols went below par. Meanwhile Volunteers are offering their services in thousands for South Africa and three thousand Yeomanry are being organised by Lord Chesham. The Government have accepted the offer of Canada to send a second contingent to the seat of war. From Australia, a mounted contingent of 1,000 men will sail for the Cape in less than three weeks. From England the Seventh Division will embark in the first week in January. We hear with regret, but without surprise, that Mr. Winston Churchill has been re-captured. The day before he made his ill-advised attempt to escape, it was stated in the London press, that his case was under consideration by the Government of Pretoria, and there was reason to believe that he would be released in a few days. In the last letter which Mr. Churchill wrote to the "Morning Post" before he was taken prisoner, on his rashly returning to the debris of the armoured train, he observed: "I am now beginning to realise that we have before us a much bigger undertaking than anybody supposed." Her Majesty's Ministers, one and all, might honestly say the same. According to the *Times* the situation at the Modder River is a complete impasse. The Boers have brought up fresh troops and made their position unassailable, while they cannot assail ours. That is not a bad illustration of the situation all round.

FOR the statesman undoubtedly the words uttered by the First Lord of the Admiralty on Monday, are of far graver import than the defeat of Sir Redvers Buller on the Tugela three days before. Mr. Goschen, referring to the eagerness of British sailors to participate in the South African War, declared that every warship must have her full complement of men, so that the Fleet should be ready for any emergency. This is not the first indication that her Majesty's Ministers foresee the danger of foreign complications, but it is the most impressive, for it is precise in specifying the urgency of having every war-ship ready for any emergency. It cannot be conceived possible that a responsible Minister of the Crown would use words so full of the suggestion of impending danger, if there was no foundation for the belief that such danger exists, and is very real. Whether it was politically prudent to make such a declaration, not only in the hearing of the European Powers, but in the hearing of the belligerents in South Africa, is open to question. Such a statement emanating from the First Lord of the Admiralty, who is not addicted to rhetorical fireworks, is well calculated to encourage the hope in which the leaders of the two Republics have notoriously indulged, that sooner or later, Great Britain would be confronted by a European combination. What form that combination may take no one can say, unless indeed those who are in the inner secrets of Cabinets. Count Goluchowski, when Foreign Minister of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, was the first Continental statesman to give expression to a desire for a coalition when, last year, he stated that the work of the century now about to commence would deliver the peoples of continental Europe from the trans-oceanic danger which threatened their commerce and their existence. Every one knows, and none better than European statesmen, that Great Britain's mighty fleet can sweep their fleets off the seas, if taken in detail. As a travelled German expressed it, Germany, like France, would have to write her colonies and her transmarine commerce off as bad debts the morning after a declaration of war with England. He added that Russia is the only Power, which, having no over-sea colonies, and but little commerce, is in a position to assume the hegemony, and combine the action of the Powers, while assailing England on her sole vulnerable point, the Indian frontier. This expresses in general terms what is no doubt, a very prevalent idea in the minds of Foreign Cabinets. It does not follow that that idea will at once crystalise into action. The Russian Asiatic railway system is not yet complete, and a premature movement towards India might seriously compromise her position in the Farther East. It may be assumed with complete confidence that none of the other Powers will be rash enough to take the initiative. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that never in her previous history has England sent her troops by the hundred thousand, six thousand miles from her shores, which in the event of a war with a great Power would have to depend almost wholly on the fleet for their defence. That is an element of the present situation that must add to the anxieties of Ministers. It may even account for the emphatic statement that the fleet must be ready at any moment for any emergency.

COLONEL MEADE'S Administration Report on the Persian Gulf Political Residency and Muscat Agency for 1898-99 has a good deal of interest. But the inquirer in search of proofs of French, or Russian, or other Foreign intrigues in that part of the world will be disappointed. He must rest content with the information that the Gulf—or at all events Muscat—had unwonted attractions for the British and Foreign navies last year. The Sultan's rock-bound little port was visited by her Majesty's ships Sphinx, Pigeon and Lapwing, and in February by Rear Admiral Douglas in his flag-ship Eclipse—the first time so powerful a ship visited those parts. Neither Colonel Meade nor the Political Agent at Muscat deemed it necessary to mention the nature of the gallant Admiral's mission, or what came of it. The Report does not even hint at the presence of Russian agents at Bushire or elsewhere on the Persian Coast with a view to the acquisition of a port as the future terminus of a railway from Trans-Caspia. On all such topics there is a wise reticence that some of our neighbours would do well to emulate, remembering that the evil of the day is sufficient for all practical purposes. But while abstaining from high politics the Political Resident has something useful to tell us about the way things have been going on in the southern parts of the Shah's dominions during the last year. In the first place there was a narrow escape from famine in the spring of 1898, the situation being saved by a timely fall of rain. But as the area under crops there was less than usual there was not much surplus for exportation. Suffering as we in this Presidency are from the almost total failure of the rains over vast areas, it is tantalising to hear of the plains around Bushire being transformed by a plentiful rainfall from a parched and dried-up surface into a sea of waving green corn, interspersed with fields of narcissus scenting the air, and later, masses of wild flowers, white lotus, larkspur, poppies, wild stalks and lilies mingled with the green of the wheat and barley. Merchants and producers complained bitterly of the embargo on the exportation of grain from which they are great sufferers; but the embargo will be maintained while prices remain high at Teheran. Such is political economy in Persia. Bushire had to console itself for the loss of trade by being honoured with a succession of five Governors during the year. It may be doubted whether any collectorate even in this Presidency has had as many as five district officers in succession to look after its interests in the space of a twelve month, though the changes were often nearly as rapid as those in a variety entertainment. The fifth Governor of the chief Persian port was the Persian Admiral, proud of his sonorous title of Lord of the Seas. He has retained the Governorship since September.

The Resident finds it quite pleasant after the troubles of the previous year that 1898-99 was a quiet time in Bushire and its vicinity. There was no violent crime, and so far as the British community was concerned there was none at all. This satisfactory state of things is attributed to the good rainfall, which gave plenty of agricultural work for everyone and reduced the prices of food. Crime, like an army, finds its motive power in the stomach. In Persia they have a custom recalling the right of sanctuary in the Middle Ages, only instead of taking refuge in the Church the fugitive from justice seeks it in the house of the man whom he has wronged. An instance of this is given in the Report. The Tungastani leader, Ali Khan, was believed to be the instigator of attacks on the Bushire Residency and on Mahmoud, a Jemadar of the Telegraph Department, whose relatives were killed and whose house was looted in March last year. After those crimes, Ali Khan fled, frequently changing his place of residence, but returning to Tungastan, he wrote to Mahmoud and to the Residency, declaring his innocence and threatening that if any more attempts were made to seize him, he would come in and take "bust" (sanctuary) with Mahmoud. Ali Khan did not carry out this threat, but applied to the Residency officials, saying that he would surrender himself, provided he received a fair trial, and that a promise was given that he would not be handed over to the Persian authorities. In the absence of Colonel Meade, the Assistant Resident agreed to this proposal. Ali Khan came in and remained at the Residency for six months. An investigation was held which seemed to establish his connection with the crimes. The Residency therefore claimed 4,000 tomans as compensation for the sufferers. Ali Khan would, in all probability, have paid the amount if a guarantee were given him that he would not then be pursued by the Persian authorities. That assurance could not be obtained, and Colonel Meade informed his visitor that as he had come in on the safe conduct of a British officer, he was free to leave the Residency whenever he pleased, but, as he had not paid the compensation demanded, it would be recovered through the Persian Government, whose subject he was. The British Minister has preferred a formal demand for compensation at Teheran, and it is hoped that the money will be recovered. Ali Khan has large landed property on Bushire Island; the outrage on Mahmoud arose out of a dispute about a waterway, and had no political motive. Throughout the year the Government of India, at the request of the Persian Government, administered quarantine at Mohammerah, Lingah, and Bunder Abbas, lending the services of Assistant Surgeons to supervise the arrangements. At Bushire the quarantine was managed by the Residency Surgeon, with an Assistant Surgeon and a Hospital Assistant working under him. There was no case of plague in the Gulf during the year under report, but after the 1st of April, two imported cases were discovered at Muscat. The patients were at once segregated; both recovered, and there were no further cases. All ships from Karachi, the nearest infected port, were quarantined. The general health of the country round the Gulf was good, no epidemic occurring during the year. The state of the currency in Southern Persia leaves a good deal to be desired. The silver kran, which used to be worth about four annas six pies, and was in universal use, has been depreciated by different mintings, each having a different value. In Bushire alone, eighteen different kinds of krans, having different quantities of silver and a different market value are in circulation. The merchants obtained most of the good krans, and sent them up-country, rendering it almost impossible to find any of commercial value in that port. The Bushire Trading Company, consisting of Persians, flooded the market with notes "payable to bearer," which the petty dealers were obliged to accept. Even English traders have often to take payment of their debts in these notes or in bad krans. The Minister at Teheran made representations on the subject, and the issue of notes being a monopoly of the Imperial Bank, the Persian Government issued orders to the Bushire Company to call in their notes, and declare them legal tender after the 1st June. If the Shah's Government followed this up by calling in the bad kran and reminting them according to the standard, a considerable step would be in replacing the currency on a better foundation.

With regard to the Slave Trade we are told that little has been done in the way of seizing slave dhows during the past year. The "Sphinx" seized the only one in June, 1898, and it had to be released on inquiry which showed that the skipper was not aware that one of his passengers had a slave with him on board. The slave was set free, and the passenger was handed over to the authorities at Muscat for punishment. There has been much correspondence regarding the manumission of slaves, and fourteen applied at the Residency to be set free; some of the applications are still under consideration. Arrangements have been made for the return of freed slaves to Africa. British India vessels were not interfered with during the year by the pirates in the Shat-el-Arab, when going up that river for cargoes of dates. The Government of India having stationed the "Redbreast" gunboat on the river, the Turkish and Persian authorities, which divide that great water-way between them, bestirred themselves and patrolled the river with satisfactory results. From Muscat the Political Agent, Major C. J. F. Fagan, reports that the year was one of exceptional tranquillity among the tribes in the interior, the tranquillity being attributed to the deaths of several of the most troublesome of the Sheikhs. In the year, 105 fugitive slaves took refuge in the Consulate, of whom 89 were manumitted, while 16 left the protection of the Consulate, and made their way to Africa or India, before their cases were investigated by the Sultan. Two slaves who took refuge on board H. M. S. "Sphinx" were freed by Commander Baker, under the Brussels Conference Act. The Gulf Trade in 1898 showed a decline of nearly thirty-two lakhs on the previous year, the falling-off being largely due to a deficiency in the grain crop. The trade in arms and ammunition has been stopped by the prohibition of their importation into Persia. As every one knows this prohibition had its origin in the quite mistaken belief that the arms and ammunition sent to Persian ports were intended for the Afridis, and other turbulent tribes on the Indian frontier. The more exact knowledge acquired during the Afridi campaign showed that practically all the weapons of precision in the possession of the tribes came from India, the bulk of them being obtained by theft or purchase from the stores of the Government of India itself.

THE law was once described as a science that smiles in your face while it puts its hand in your pocket, and this idea is engrained in the minds of most English people. It cannot, however, be said that their aversion to litigation is shared by the people of India, for whom the law-court has a great attraction. The season of 1898 was a prosperous one, and as a sequence the number of suits filed in the districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur, which are subject to the operations of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, largely increased. The advance compared with 1897 shows an increase of nearly 50 per cent. but as that year was not successful for agricultural produce, a comparison with 1896 gives a truer indication of the state of the people. This latter comparison gives an increase of over 16 per cent., and this may be ascribed to the general planteousness of the season, and the resumption of their ordinary avocation by many people who had been previously hampered by plague. On the return of prosperity the unfortunate agriculturist was immediately worried by his creditors, before even he had an opportunity of re-establishing himself. The conciliation system worked well and intercepted a large proportion of suits. The work which has been accomplished by village Munsifs is deservedly mentioned in the report, and the industry of these gentlemen is very conspicuous, particularly the work of Messrs. Balaji Yeshwant Gatne, Narayan Sakharam, and Shankar Raghunath. Apart from the increase in the bulk of litigation the report presents no special features for comment.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 8th instant, left Aden, at 3 p.m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 9 a.m., on Saturday next.

THE results of the Matriculation Examination which were to be declared this afternoon, have been put off, but may probably be declared to-morrow.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Mr. I. M. Dick, of the firm of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie, Commander L. S. Warden, sailed yesterday evening with 250 convicts for Ratnagiri and Karwar. At Ratnagiri she will disembark one hundred and twenty-five and the remainder will be conveyed to Karwar.

A COMMITTEE has just been formed for the purpose of organising a concert in aid of the Transvaal War Fund. The event will be held in the Town Hall shortly after Christmas. H. E. Lord Sandhurst has kindly accorded his patronage, while many of the leading citizens of Bombay will figure as vice-patrons. The programme will include cutlass exercises by a party of R. N. men, sword and bayonet exercises by English troops, Club drill by Native troops, and many other interesting items.

MISS PEROJA FURDUNJI BANAJI, a Parseelady, was amongst other candidates declared to have passed the examination for the degree of Master of Arts. This is the first Parsee lady who has passed the M. A. examination.

AT a meeting of the Madras Municipality on Monday, it was resolved to refer the question of the purchase of the Madras Electric Tramway by the Municipality to a committee, which will consider and report upon the desirability or otherwise of the purchase. The meeting also approved of an Act being passed, making the muzzling of dogs compulsory in cantonments and municipalities during the prevalence of rabies. The President stated that 12,138 dogs were killed in Madras last year.

THE presence of the Lieutenant-Governor at Dera Ghazi Khan was taken advantage of to hold a meeting of the committee appointed to consider the advisability of removing the present site of the cantonments and city owing to the encroachments of the Indus. The committee met Sir Mackworth Young on Saturday, and after three hours' consultation, decided that it was hopeless to attempt further resistance against the encroachment of the river, and as the city and station are in immediate danger of inundation, it was agreed to ask the local committee to fix upon a place of refuge for the European and Native inhabitants in the emergency of a sudden flooding of the river. Another committee under the Commissioner of Derajat, was appointed to select a site suitable for the occupation of the troops under such circumstances. As regards the danger to the station by gradual erosion by the river, it was decided that the P. W. D. should arrange for the evacuation of the present city and cantonments and the removal to a safer position.

THE famine relief works started in Broach district now employ a very large number of persons. The Asha Tank work alone provides work for over nine thousand persons; in fact, there is not a district in Guzerat where there is such a large number of people on relief employment. Government have opened a poor house here, where gratuitous relief is given to persons infirm or otherwise unable to work. It contains at present over one hundred persons. A cattle camp has been opened, which at present contains about five hundred animals. In the course of a few days the number will be doubled. The cotton-crop this time is a failure, the out-turn being only two annas to the rupee.

IT has been decided that of the 209 mules and 962 bullocks, which have become surplus in the Punjab Command, by the revised allotment of transport, the mules shall replace in part the 1,040 supplied to South Africa, the remainder being purchased as soon as possible, and the bullocks be absorbed in the replacement of ordinary casualties.

THE experimental plantation in South Sylhet seems from the reticence observed by its conductors to be hanging fire. An ample period has elapsed for determining what has and what has not succeeded, and no good can possibly accrue from concealing the true state of affairs. Coffee and vanilla appear to have come to stay, but of the other exotic we hear nothing, and though provided prudence in the matter of outturn and extensions will set tea to rights. It is important that we should know what progress has been made in the cultivation of the many auxiliaries that attracted so much attention two years since.

ON Friday, at the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Pargiter, Additional District and Sessions Judge, a rich young Mahomedan, of Bhangore, was charged with trespassing into a Hindoo zenana and carrying away a Hindoo girl of sixteen years, in November, 1896. The accused tried for several months to seduce the girl by offers of money and ornaments, but failing, he in November, 1896, entered, the house at night with a large number of men gagged the girl and carried her away to the interior of Jessore. The police eventually succeeded in rescuing the girl, but the accused absconded and was only the other day arrested. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "Guilty." The Judge sentenced the accused to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

AT its present rate of expansion Mashobra will soon be no mere Simla suburb, but a full-blown hill station in its own right. Numbers of new houses, it is said, are to be built there next year, by one of Simla's most enterprising proprietors, and moreover a site has actually been chosen for a Military Depot to be stationed there in the near future. If this last proposal becomes an accomplished fact, it should finally dispose of that famous discussion in our local paper of some years ago on the possibility of wild tribes from the undefended north kidnapping the Viceroy, and conveying him far into the interior, before the garrison at Jutogh could be even communicated with.

THE Final Forecast of the Cotton Crop for 1899 in the North-West Provinces and Oudh states that the total area under cotton during the present year amounts to 1,199, 673, acres as compared with 151,654 acres returned in the previous year, showing an increase of 48,019 acres, or 4 per cent. If comparison is made with the average area of the preceding ten years, it shows a decrease of 12 per cent. The total outturn of the present year's crop worked out in the manner explained in the previous years' reports is estimated at 160,410 bales of 400lbs. each; showing a decrease of 29,258 bales, or 15·5 per cent., as compared with the preceding year's estimate. This estimate gives a yield of 53lbs. per acre, as compared with 67lbs. in 1898 and 59lbs. in 1897.

THE four liscenses in Colombo, for retailing opium at Sea Street, Grandpass, Maradana and Slave Island, were put up for sale at the Town Hall. Mr. Dunuwila, the Secretary, presiding. When there were no suitable bids for them separately, all the four licenses were put together, and the highest bid offer was R7,500 by Sinnaya Chetty. On this being submitted to the Chairman, he found the amount insufficient, and the bidder having raised the offer, the four licenses were sold to him for R9,500, very much below the amount realized for the current year. The sale of the three licenses for the retail of opium within the Local Board of Negombo, were put up together for sale at the Colombo Kachcheri, the Acting Government Agent, presiding. They were put up for sale at the upset price of Rs.3,000. There being no bidders the sale was postponed.

THE *Times* correspondent at Constantinople states that the arrests of suspected Young Turks continue on an unprecedented scale.

A GERMAN doctor teaches patients to "massage" rheumatic finger joints by thrusting the hand into a deep glass two-thirds full of mercury, which presses on them. The hand is dipped and raised about thirty times at each treatment, and with diminution of the swelling.

DR. KOCH has traced the Italian malarial fever to a parasite in the blood, and mosquitoes have been found infected with the parasite in the houses of patients. At the same time, there are houses with malaria patients which have no mosquitoes of this kind. The autumnal fevers of Italy are in his opinion the same as tropical malaria.

IN view of the attitude of the Opposition parties which are determined to obstruct the special financial measures, the Government, a "Reuter" telegram from Madrid says, intends to ask Parliament for authorisation to put the Budget in force during the months of January and February until the Ministerial financial Bills are voted. The reforms for the reorganisation of the financial system introduced by the Minister of Finance are, then, necessarily shelved for the time being.

THE Special Board of Indian Civil Service Studies at Cambridge in their seventeenth annual report state that 11 selected candidates spent their year of probation at Cambridge, and went in for the final examination in September. Ten of them passed, 5 of them being in a higher place and 5 of them in a lower place than in the open competition. Of the candidates from Cambridge, Mr. A. H. Brasher, of Emmanuel, was first in the examination on the Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. C. S. Campbell, of King's was first in Marathi. In the open competition held in August last, 264 candidates competed, and 87 were selected. Of the candidates who had resided at Cambridge, 123 were selected. Twenty-two had obtained honours in one or more of the Tripos examinations. Fifty-six candidates (last year 66) were selected for the India Civil Service, and of these 18 (last year 19) had resided at Cambridge. The number of selected candidates now in residence is 12 (last year 11) out of a total of 56 (last year 66).

A "REUTER" telegram from Washington, dated Nov. 27, said:—The United States has declined to accept the agreement concluded between Great Britain and Germany regarding the disposition of Samoa. There is no serious hitch in the negotiations, and the reasons for the rejection of the arrangement relate entirely to minor matters, touching rather upon the form than the substance of the arrangement. In its turn the United States has, at the instance of the other two Powers, submitted a draft treaty which, it is hoped, will prove acceptable to all three. This draft is now before the Foreign Offices in London, and Berlin, and it is confidently believed in Washington that it will meet with the unanimous approval of all concerned. A later statement through "Reuter's Agency" says that the United States Government has in no way refused its assent to the Anglo-German agreement, and has only proposed some purely verbal modifications in a draft treaty between the United States and Great Britain placing on record the points of the agreement affecting the interests of the two countries.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

UNOFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE AT TUGELA RIVER.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Unofficial accounts of General Buller's reverse state that the battle was long and severe. General Hart's troops crossed the Tugela but encountered a murderous fire of Musketry and Artillery and were compelled to recross the River.

General Hildyard's brigade carried the village of Colenso with the bayonet but were forced to retire owing to the disaster to our artillery.

ANOTHER INDIAN CONTINGENT TO BE SENT.

Several papers announce that India is to send another contingent to South Africa immediately.

THE POSITION AT MODDER RIVER.

A despatch to the *Times* from Modder River says the situation there is a complete impasse. The Boers are gathering in larger forces and have made their defences unassailable but are unable to attack our position.

The enemy's only disadvantage is the precarious nature of their water and food supplies.

LORD ROBERTS SAILS ON SATURDAY.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

Lord Roberts and Colonel Kelly Kenny will sail for the Cape next Saturday in the Dunnotar Castle.

VOLUNTEERS OFFERING IN THOUSANDS.

Thousands of Volunteers have already offered their services to Government for South Africa.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener leaves Omdurman to-morrow, arrives at Cairo on Friday, and starts for the Cape on the earliest possible date.

MORE STEAMERS CHARTERED.

The Government has chartered the New Peninsular and Oriental steamer Assaye and the Union Liner Goorkha.

MORE AUSTRALIANS FOR THE CAPE.

An Australian Mounted Contingent, 1,000 strong, will sail for the Cape before the 10th January.

HEAVY FALL IN CONSOLS.

Consols closed at 99 1-4 in London to-day, being a fall of 2 3-16 in two days.

SIR CHARLES WARREN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

General Sir Charles Warren has proceeded from Capetown to De Aar.

A SECOND CONTINGENT FROM CANADA.

The Government has accepted the offer of the Canadians to despatch a second Contingent for service in South Africa.

BRITISH SAILORS TO BE READY FOR ANY EMERGENCY.

Mr. Goschen spoke at a Volunteer prize-distribution yesterday.

In referring to the eagerness of the British sailors to participate in the Transvaal war, the First Lord of the Admiralty declared that the full complement of every warship must be ready for any emergency.

THE YEOMANRY FORCE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The "Daily Telegraph" announces that Lord Chesham will organise and command a force of three thousand of the Yeomanry.

INDIAN AND FOREIGN VIEWS OF GENERAL BULLER'S DEFEAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

A sensible letter appears in the "Englishman" pointing out that things in South Africa are not nearly so bad as they have been painted. No irreparable damage has been sustained in the temporary checks British arms have met with at Magersfontein, Stormberg, and Tugela, and the losses up to the present have been nothing like as great as what the British have suffered in previous wars, as witness Ferozeshahr, Sobraon, Chilianwallah, and the storming of Delhi. Further than this great exaggeration has been indulged in, as for instance the preposterous statement that the Black Watch, which embarked for South Africa, a thousand strong, mustered only 160 after the battle of Magersfontein, though we know from subsequent returns that the losses of the whole Highland Brigade of five regiments was 650. From the casualty list amongst officers the writer concludes that the Black Watch lost about 240 of all ranks in that action—a heavy casualty list—but much less than that sustained by the 9th and 62nd at Ferozeshahr, by the 29th and other corps at Sobraon, and by the 24th at Chillianwallah. Yet see the jeremiads of the "Pioneer" over the "Standard's" absurd statement.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London Dec. 18th, says Methuen's balloonist declared that one thousand Boers were killed in kopjes alone.

It is reported that Mr. Winston Churchill has been recaptured.

The Seventh Division embarks the first week in January.

The "Times" says the nation understands it is not merely fighting for supremacy in South Africa, but for our position as a Great Power.

The whole of Canada is on fire with patriotic fervour.

The French, German, Austrian and Russian press regard General Buller's reverse as involving an ultimate British defeat.

GENERAL BULLER'S REVERSE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ABOUT MAGERSFONTEIN.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 19.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables under date London, Dec. 18th, as follows :—

The absence of excitement in London on Saturday, when the news of the reverse at Tugela River got abroad, was remarkable. It was impossible to perceive in the aspect of the streets that anything was wrong. The disorganisation of the Stock Exchange was only temporary, the fact that French operators bought largely restoring confidence.

I believe the dissatisfaction with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer's obstinate parsimony is regarded in Ministerial circles elsewhere, will culminate in the retirement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Lord Cross or Mr. Chaplin taking his place and a popular reconstruction of the Cabinet ensuing. It is rumoured that Sir Francis Wingate will succeed Lord Kitchener in Egypt.

It is believed that Lord Roberts' son fell into the Tugela River while endeavouring to assist the Artillery. He was certain of the Victoria Cross had he survived. Captain Schofield's brilliant recovery of two guns is highly applauded.

Sir Redvers Buller's sympathisers affirm that the reverse was large y due to Colonel Long's having recklessly exceeded his orders.

Sir George White's successful manœuvres are re-establishing his reputation.

The Boers heavy losses at Magersfontein occurred while they were following the British. In the retreat of the Scandinavian Commando, under Baron Faders-Kwolo, which had hitherto been investing Mafeking, all fell, except seven who were taken prisoners. These curse the Boers for their inhumanity in withholding medical aid, though they knew the whole picket was decimated. The effect of our lyddite was tremendous, especially against the rock.

A balloonist reported that 1,000 Boers were killed on the kopjes alone, while much of the Boer shooting was spoiled through holding their rifles above their heads over breastworks. Others stood upright in trenches firing unconcernedly.

Colonel Babington, with Artillery reserves, never dismounted from his horse amidst the heaviest shelling. He kept coolly inspecting the column time after time as if on parade. Lieutenant Riley, of the Yorkshires, carried a wounded comrade back through the thickest fire. Disaster, especially among the Highlanders, was averted by the fire of the artillery, whose work throughout was perfect.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN CURRENCY BILL.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

The Washington House of Representatives has passed the Government Currency Bill by a majority of forty.

LADY CURZON'S DRAWING-ROOM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

Lady Curzon's drawing-room is postponed to Friday, the 29th instant.

INDIAN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Indian Polo Association Championship Tournament probably commences on the 31st January, ending on the 7th February. The teams entered are :—3rd Hussars, 16th Lancers, 20th Hussars, Calcutta, Dilkusha, Chutter Munzil, Patiala, Kotah, and Jodhpore.

THE FLAGSHIP.

The Flagship Eclipse has arrived at Calcutta.

NEW SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.

Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah has been appointed Sheriff of Calcutta.

A.-D.-C. TO SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Lieutenant the Honourable C. Greville, 7th Hussars, becomes A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor-elect of Bombay.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The business before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, to be held on the 22nd instant, comprises the introduction of a measure to amend the Indian Articles of War in view of the legalisation of the dismissal of the recruits who prove to be incompetent after as well as before attestation and also a reference to the Select Committees of the Transfer of the Property Bill, the Prisoner's Law Consolidation Bill, and the Whipping Bill.

Mr. B. K. Bose, who succeeds Mr. Chitnavis on the Viceroy's Council has resigned the Government Advocateship at Nagpore.

MILITARY NOTES.

Major Carthew Yorstoun, 4th Bombay Cavalry, has been granted three months' extension of leave at home.

Royal Artillery Majors Brendon, 16th Field Battery, Kirkee ; Paget, E Battery, Kirkee ; and Vigne, 47th Battery, Belgaum ; Captain Ravenhill, 57th Battery, Meanmeer ; and Lieutenant Bathell, 58th Battery, Kamptee ; are tranferred to the 87th Battery at Chelsea; 60th Battery, Allahabad; 35th Battery, Karachi; E Battery, Kirkee; and M Battery, Newbridge respectively; while 2nd-Lieutenant Savile from Home joins the 16th Battery at Dessa.

THE MADRAS INFANTRY POLO TOURNAMENT.

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 19.

The Madras Infantry Polo Tournament, for which the Cheshires and the Lincolns—only two teams—were able to compete out of the eight British Infantry regiments stationed in the Madras Presidency, was played this evening, the Cheshires scoring 7 goals and 3 subsidiaries against the Lincolns' 3 goals and 1 subsidiary. The game was a fast one and practically equal to a cavalry exhibition.

THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The Nizam's departure for Calcutta by a special train at nine o'clock this morning was marked with all honour paid by both British and Hyderabad subjects. A salute of 21 guns was fired at Secunderabad, and another 21 guns at Hyderabad, while the Lincolnshire Regiment, under Captain Pim, with band and colours, furnished a guard-of-honour at the station. The Volunteers, under Major Cox, Adjutant, were doing similar duty outside the railway station, in the precincts of which detachments of different regiments, and the Nizam's Regular Troops were also placed. Captain Ivers, First Assistant Resident, Colonel Lawrie, Residency Surgeon, and others of the Residency Staff in political uniform, General Tucker, Major Williams, Captain Thring and others of the District Staffs were officially present in addition to Colonel Herbert and Captain Fraser, of the Hyderabad Contingent. Hyderabad poured out its population in multitudes, but only nobles and Government officials, with a sprinkling of others, were allowed on the platform. Among those present were also Sir Vicar-ul-Oomrah, Sir Kurshed Jah, Nawab Fukhr-ul-Mulk, Maharajah Kishen Pershad, and Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk, C. S. I.

The immense crowd waited for his Highness nearly two hours and when the Nizam did appear they followed him en to the platform, and made it hard to find elbow room. This being the first time any Nizam has left his dominions, there were almost irrepressible benedictions accorded to his Highness from his subjects. As the train crept out, the buzz, however, was partially subdued by the band of the Lincolns. His Highness departed in high spirits, and bowed farewell from the train to all. He inspected the Lincolns' guard-of-honour, in company with General Tucker, before leaving. He remains at Gulburga for 36 hours to visit the shrine, and then goes on. Sir Trevor Plowden joins the special train at Bhusawal on Thursday, and the Minister and Sir Kurshed Jah, with their respective staffs, leave to-night for Calcutta. Mr. Egerton, tutor to the Nizam's son, Major Afsur Dowlah, Aide-de-Camp, and a few members of the personal staff accompanied his Highness. The railway arrangements made by Mr. Pendlebury were perfect.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.

The Nizam is expected in Calcutta on the 23rd instant, on which date the Mehtar of Chitral also arrives.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY NORMAN.

Sir Henry Norman is dead.

[General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B (Military Division), G.C.M.G., C.I.E., Governor of Queensland, was the son of James Norman, Esq., and was born in London on Dec. 2, 1826. He entered the Bengal Army in March, 1844; had been Adjutant, Brigade-Major, Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Adjutant-General, Acting Adjutant-General in India, Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Military Secretary to the Government of India, and for seven years a Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, twice acted for several weeks as President of the Council during the absence of the Viceroy. He had been a Member of the Council of India in London; was for five years Captain General, and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica, and was then Governor of Queensland, to which post he was appointed in 1888. He served throughout the Punjab campaign, including the action of Sobraon, the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans. He was present in numerous affairs during six years' service on the Peshawur frontier; served throughout the Mutiny campaigns, including the siege of Delhi, the relief and capture of Lucknow, and many minor actions and services; also in Southal campaign. He received three war Medals and six Clasps.]

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY. PRESIDENCY.

Last night the Government issued the following information :—

During the week ending the 9th instant there was practically no rain in any district of the Presidency. Except in the Konkan districts, the condition of the unirrigated rabi crops on inferior lands has become hopeless, while almost all those in rich soil have also commenced to wither and can only be saved by an immediate fall of rain. Imports of foodgrains from places outside the Presidency continue to increase, and prices have generally fallen in the Deccan and Karnatak, while they are stationary in Gujarat and the Konkan.

The statement showing the progress of relief measurers during the week ending the 9th instant is appended. The numbers in receipt of relief are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Week under report.
Workers	324,381
Dependants	76,433
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	10,937

The following new relief works were started during the week to meet the increasing demand for labour at famine wages :—Ahmedabad—Deepening the Hathmati Channel. Broach—Excavation of Chanchaset Tank. Surat—Deepening the Nava Tank at Karanj. Sholapur—Pandharpur-Karad Road; Bhamburdi Tank. Ahmednagar—Maladevi Tank. Most of the test works and several regular relief works are at present being carried out in some of the affected districts on the system of payment by results, which has been considered by the Famine Commission to be suitable in the earlier and less acute stages of distress. It has now been directed that, except in special circumstances, such as the fact of useful works which it is desirable to carry out at once being available, the Famine Code system of task-work should be introduced as soon as distress has become acute, and that this stage should be held to have been reached when it is found necessary to provide for gratuitous relief in villages, and kitchens should also then be established on the works.

As the numbers on the Budhal Tank work in Sholapur have increased beyond its present capacity, the opening of two road works with a view to relieve the pressure on the tank has been authorised. The Khirdi Sathe Tank work in Nasik has been ordered to be started to meet the demand for employment in the south and east of the district, where distress is deepening. The number on the Satara-Pandharpur Road test-work has reached nearly 3,000, and its conversion into a regular relief work has been sanctioned. The work of collecting metal for the Kudchi-Terdal Road has been included in the famine programme for Belgaum. Special Civil Officers have been appointed to five relief works in Ahmedabad. An additional amount of Rs. 10,000 has been allotted for expenditure on small relief works and other relief measures in the Thar and Parkar District. The Government of India have placed at the disposal of this Government three Executive Engineers and two Assistant Engineers. One of these officers has been appointed to be Additional Executive Engineer for Relief Operations, Khandesh, one has been placed at the disposal of the Superintending Engineer, Central Division, one at the disposal of the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, and two at the disposal of the Political Agent, Kathiawar.

Poor-houses have been opened at Borsad and Kapadvanj in the Kaira District. Nineteen additional Circle Inspectors have been appointed for relief inspection duty in the Ahmedabad District. The following allotments have been sanctioned :—Rs. 5,000 for gratuitous relief, including doles to village servants, in Belgaum. Rs. 4,000 for gratuitous relief including doles to village servants in Surat. Rs. 5,000 for kitchens attached to large relief works in Satara. The payment of special famine allowances to the Mounted Police of the Kathiawar Agency has been authorised.

An additional assignment of Rs. 1,00,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Southern Division, for takavi advances in the Karnatak Districts. To ensure rapid and careful disbursements of these advances in the Deccan Districts the appointment of Special Tagai Officers and Karkuns has been authorised. The purchase of a set of boring apparatus for the Kaira District, to assist the recipients of Tagai in the search for water, has been sanctioned.

The following appointments under the Famine Code have been made :—Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona. Personal Assistant to the Collector of Broach. Two District Medical Officers for Khandesh. One District Medical Officers for each of the districts of Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Broach. The Police staff of the Panch Mahals District has been strengthened.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

On Tuesday last, the sky was overcast with heavy clouds, and we expected a smart shower of rain. In the evening there were peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. At 9 p.m. a few drops of rain fell and after that, the clouds dispersed, and there was a clear moon-lit night. Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sanand, and other surrounding villages were visited by fine showers of rain. At Nariad and Anand, there was a regular hail-storm the same night. Showers of rain are not unusual at this time of the year, which greatly assist the growth of winter crops.

On Monday night a successful concert was given by the European ladies and gentlemen of the cantonment in aid of the famine fund. It was held in the Railway Mechanics' Institute, when there was a large gathering of Native ladies and gentlemen. The musical concert was a great success, and Rs. 225 were contributed to the famine relief fund.

Another concert was held on Thursday last, at the Ahmedabad Parsi Club, at Raikhud, when a Russian gentleman was invited to give his performances on the violin, which he plays with extraordinary skill and facility. There was a large gathering of the members of the Club, with their families and friends.

A poor house has been open, at the expense of the Government, in the Dhuliakote Jail buildings, where there are now 355 old and infirm people. It is under the supervision of Dr. Jamshedji Dinshaw Khambata. Miss Clough, M. A., of Newnham College, paid a visit there last Tuesday with Mrs. Lely and Mrs. Bartholomeus.

Mr. Edalji Behramshaw Hodiwala, B.A., on being relieved of his appointment as petty magistrate, left for Borsad yesterday by the mail train, to take charge as Mamlatdar of that place. At the station his office staff was present to see him off.

Khan Bahadhur Dadabhai Nasarwanji Nanavatty is given charge of the talukas of Sanand and Dholka as Magistrate and Revenue Officer, and the talukas of Dhandhuka, Viramgaum and Gogo have been transferred to Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S. Mr. Dadabhai has been given these small talukas at his own request, as owing to injuries received by jumping out of railway carriage some two months ago, his health is not good.

Last Tuesday, a murder case was tried by Mr. Fry, the Sessions Judge, with the aid of a jury, in which a Koli, named Parbha Vaja, was alleged to have killed one Batha Natha with an axe, which belonged to the accused. The motive assigned for the murder was the alleged intimacy of deceased with the accused's wife. It appeared from the evidence that on the 12th of November last, the deceased was grazing cattle in the fields of the village of Kamode, in the district of Ghodra, which belonged to the accused's father, in whose service the deceased was. The same evening accused happened to go into the fields to fetch some firewood, and on beholding the alleged paramour of his wife he raised his axe and gave him four blows over the head and shoulder. Deceased fell to the ground and soon afterwards died. On the Chief Constable of Ghodhra arriving at the place to investigate the case, the accused is said to have offered a bribe of Rs. 88 in order to hush up the matter. The money was produced in the Court, as evidence against the accused. There was also the evidence of one eye-witness whose testimony appeared rather doubtful. In the face of the two confessions made by the accused, one before the Second Class Magistrate of Godhra and the other before the committing Magistrate, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The court passed a sentence of transportation for life, having regard to the circumstances of the case and the recommendation for mercy expressed by the jury. Mr. Someshwar Naranji appeared for the Crown.

It is rumoured her that Mr. F. X. de Souza, I.C.S., is likely to Act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana, in place of Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabjee, I.C.S., who has obtained six weeks' leave of absence.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following candidates have been declared successful at the Professional Examination held during the month :—

THIRD PROFESSIONAL.

Rodrigues T E	Mascarenhas, F X
Rebello, J M C	Pereyra, W
D'Souza, P	Daver, R E
D'Costa, J	Stephens, W A
Kershaw, W A	

Out of 19 candidates, 9 have passed.

SECOND PROFESSIONAL.

Shroff, J K	Hanbarhati, M R
Buxy, J D	

Out of 7 candidates, 3 have passed.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL.

Alyanagar, H S	Modak, R A
Richards, A M	Bahadurji, P N
Patwardhan, R B	Colabawala, H N

Out of 13 candidates, 6 have passed.

PRIZE-GIVING AT ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst distributed prizes to the successful pupils of the St. Peter's Boys' and Girls' Schools, Mazagon, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

The Lord Bishop of Bombay presided.

The proceedings opened by a number of children going through an interesting programme of singing and recitation.

The Rev. Father Biscoe read the report of the institution for the past year. It stated that the past year had been one of steady progress. The sickness, which visited both the schools the year before and which was due chiefly to the extensive drainage works which were being carried out by the Municipal authorities in close proximity to the school-building, had very much been felt. The health of the boarders of the Boys' School had been exceedingly good. The Boys' School was inspected on the 6th instant by Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, who in his report to Government stated that at the time of the inspection 40 boys were present out of 44 on the rolls. It was to be greatly regretted, he continued, that the numbers on the rolls in this school had fallen off so much during the last two years, but he was of opinion that the decrease was almost entirely due to the plague, which had exercised such a depressing influence on nearly all the schools in Bombay for some time past. He further remarked that the discipline in the school was very satisfactory. Rev. Father H S. Moore, M. A., Oxon, who conducted an examination in religious knowledge stated in his report that the results were very fairly satisfactory, the boys being very equally taught. The school was to be congratulated, he said on having won the Archdeacon's prize for scripture knowledge competed for by the VIII and IX standards of the Boys' and Girls' Schools. The St. Peter's Girls' School had at present 89 pupils on the roll with an average attendance for the year of 78. Mr. R. D. Prior, who inspected the school, reported that while he had no serious fault to find with any part of the work of the school, he was perhaps most struck with the excellence of the drill and the needlework. The needlework, he saw, was of great excellence throughout, that of the higher standards being carried beyond the limits he usually found. Drawing had now been made compulsory throughout the school, and he considered this an excellent innovation. In concluding his report, Mr. Prior stated that there was an undefinable air of quiet diligence and of high tone about this institution, which was only to be reached by the good and sympathetic management and which he found to be as strongly evidence here as on the occasion of his last inspection. The Rev. Father Moore, who examined the girls in religious knowledge, stated in his report that the children in all the classes had been well taught. Mis Mac Arthur, who examined the needlework, reported that she was much impressed by the excellent quality of the work so well maintained through all the standards, and the work bore evidence of much patient and careful teaching and on the part of the children an amount of industry, aptitude and perseverance which was gratifying and encouraging. Out of three candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination in 1898, two passed—Miss Olive Bartley and Miss Elsie Riggs, the former gaining the Kirkham Essay Prize. Five girls were up for the same examination this year. Miss Ruby Kavalkar, a former pupil, passed the B. A. Examination.

On the motion of Major Mayne, R. E., the report was adopted.

H. E. Lady Sandhurst next gave away prizes to the successful boys and girls.

The Lord Bishop, in addressing the gathering, said he could not forbear adverting to a circumstance that they met there that afternoon under the shadow of a great sorrow. It had pleased God to call away to her rest the Head of the All Saints' community of Sisters, who carried on the work of the Girls' School in Mazagon. The loss which had been occasioned to the school by the departure of Mother Gladys was one which perhaps it was impossible to fill. It would be impossible to over-estimate or to overstate the value of the example which was shown to them all in the life of Mother Gladys. She was a wonderful person always full of energy, though sometimes suffering from a sense of weakness occasioned by climate and long work here. She was full of cheerfulness and imparted a great deal of brightness to the work of which she was the head. She always took a practical view of everything and had altogether exercised an exceptional kind of influence on all who came in contact with her. He was sure that the hearts of the boys and girls were sore because of her loss, and the best way in which they could show their devotion to her memory was to follow her example to the best of their power. Referring to the report his Lordship regretted that the number of students should have fallen. But that circumstance was due to the unhealthy condition prevailing in Mazagon, and not to the want of appreciation of the work done in the school. He hoped that better days would soon come, and the school would be as largely attended and as prosperous as it had been in former years. His Lordship expressed his high satisfaction with the excellent management of the school. It was a great advantage, he said, to have such a school in Bombay, which was conducted by the Cowley Fathers. Father Tovey, the present head of the school, was a distinguished scholar, and a man of great culture, and they felt quite certain that there was accuracy and finish and thoroughness in the work carried on under the superintendence of such an able scholar. It was noteworthy that these schools should be in charge of two communities, of St. John the Evangelist and of the All Saints' Sisters, who both devoted their lives to the cause of education without any hope of worldly reward or recompense. (Applause.) In concluding his remarks the Lord Bishop congratulated the children on the very satisfactory way in which they had sung that evening, and said that her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, who was herself an accomplished musician, told him that the singing was very good. (Applause.) Her Excellency also commissioned him to say that she would not forget the school when she went to England. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Rev. Father Kershaw a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to her Excellency and the Lord Bishop, after which the gathering dispersed.

THE MILAN CATHEDRAL.

The Milan correspondent of the "Studio" writes as follows :—A question of exceptional importance, concerning as it does our most famous monument, is at the present moment agitating all Milan. The Council of Administration of our great Cathedral has begun the work of restoring the "facade." As every one knows, the existing "facade," which was constructed partly in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and partly about the beginning of the nineteenth, is not altogether in accord with the general style of the building. Accordingly from time to time, there has always been some one to bring forward the idea that, were only the means forthcoming, a new "facade" ought to be built. In 1884 a citizen of Milan died after bequeathing his property for this purpose, on condition that the new work should be commenced within the period of twenty years. Thereupon the Council of Administration organised its famous competitions, which aroused immense interest in art circles, owing to the number and the reputation of the architects of all nations who took part therein. At the close of the second competition in 1888, the international jury selected the scheme of the young architect G. Brentano, who, unhappily, survived his triumph but a few months. Thus owing to this unfortunate circumstance, and to the fact that the funds available proved to be quite inadequate for the purposes of reconstruction, it was generally agreed that the project ought to be abandoned. This conviction grew still more strong, when one came to realise that after all it would be a risky thing to demolish the existing "facade," which, even though it be out of keeping with the rest of the great edifice, is yet, so far as the lower part is concerned, a genuine masterpiece of the sixteenth and seventeenth century architecture. Matters had reached this stage when, a few weeks ago, it leaked out that the Administrative Council of the Cathedral had decided to start operating, and scaffolding was speedily erected to begin the work of demolition. On this consternation became general. An agitation was at once set on foot by the artists of Milan, which, assisted by the press, spread gradually throughout all classes, and soon the opposition became practically universal, popular opinion being altogether against the Cathedral being touched. This great monument, the building of which occupied so many centuries, necessarily bears the stamp of various ages, the traces of the many generations which successively bestowed their labour upon it. Each period has contributed thereto its share of work, for good or ill, until it has become the visible history of the arts throughout the centuries. It would be unpardonable therefore, wilfully to lay a desecrating hand upon the Duomo, to attempt to give it that unity of style which it cannot possibly possess. Moreover, as the facade now is, so we have learned to love it all our lives, with all its beauties and its defects. Time, too, has laid its colouring hand upon its stones and invested it with that mysterious harmony which no human genius can replace. We earnestly hope the well-nigh unanimous opposition to the project will induce the Council to abandon their deplorable scheme. The agitation will be continued without a moment's relaxation, and we trust and believe there are too many of our citizens imbued with the love of art and of old monuments ever to permit this contemplated barbarity becoming an accomplished fact.

AN APPEAL FOR THE WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF THE KILLED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some thirty years ago, I had the honour of serving my Queen and country as a private soldier in Her Majesty's 18th "The King's" Regiment. I then had the pleasure and privilege of reckoning amongst esteemed friends, other private soldiers who were in the habit of remitting monthly Rs. 10 more or less towards the maintenance of widowed mothers and other relations dependent on them. The pay of the private soldier is, I understand, considerably more now than it was then, while. I am convinced, his filial and paternal affection and duty have not deteriorated. This being so, many wives, many many children, widowed mothers and other dependents will have sore cause and bitter need to deplore the loss of their beloved ones, heroes every one, in their country's cause, who have sacrificed their lives for the love of their country and their Queen.

2. Than the wives, children, &c., of men of the rank-and-file, there is another class who will feel even more poignantly, the loss of their plain heroes on the battle-fields of Natal. I mean some of the widows and children of officers who have lost their bread-winners, heroes leading heroes, and on whose pay some were entirely dependent, but, unlike the former, their sore needs and dire distress, relatively and comparatively, are not bruited abroad and brought so prominently to public notice.

3. Through the columns of your widely-circulated and estimable paper, I desire, with your permission, most respectfully to address myself to officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who like me, through the honor and privilege of having served with British Regiments in India, have been enabled to obtain various permanent staff appointments and appointments in civil employ of various kinds, and who could never have attained the positions we now occupy and enjoy, had it not been for the honor and privilege mentioned above. We are not called on to sacrifice life or limb in the Boer war. We are not wanted. There are plenty without us, and, plenty to spare, thank God. Nevertheless, we should not be unmindful of our less fortunate brothers and the loved ones dependent on them. So let us in a small degree supply the places of those brave heroes whose remittances shall have ceased for ever.

4. Patriotism, if I understand its meaning aright, signifies sacrifice of some kind in defence of an love for one's country, but we are in the strictest possible sense, free men and not constrained by law or otherwise to make any sacrifice in proof of our patriotism. This, however is not a sufficient or cogent reason why we should neglect or omit doing so. I believe that the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in the various employs above referred to are far in excess of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have fallen on the battle-fields of Natal. A small pittance from each of the fortunate ones would be quite adequate to supply the very pressing needs of the wives and dependents of the fallen heroes of the Indian division of the army, who shall, without doubt, have been the means eventually of Natal's salvation.

5. I consider, however, that some organised efforts to collect such subscriptions for the purpose indicated are necessary, and success will attend it, if you, Sir, and other editors are pleased to open your columns for such subscriptions, which, I am sure, bankers and agents will be but too happy to receive, and distribute in any manner most desirable and considered as best. This, however, is, but a suggestion, others more competent to offer more practical and appropriate opinions will, doubtless, susberibe them, together with their donations for the purpose indicated above.

6. To initiate the proposed scheme, please accept from me Rs. 10 for the current month. I will arrange for the same amount to reach you every month for one year, that is, in my humble opinion, for some 7 or 8 months subsequent to the capitulation of Bloemfontein, Pretoria and other places now in occupation of the enemy, when the war will have ceased. It may be said that there are already organized committees for the collection and distribution of funds of the kind under reference. Quite true, and I am quite sure that many of the classes of persons above indicated have already given ample proof of their patriotism by subscribing to existing funds. That they should do so, I very venture to think I have shewn above that a special duty in this regard rests upon them. As officers and men of the rank-and-file, shoulder to shoulder, fight and fall together there is no good reason why the classes mentioned above, shoulder to shoulder, should not club together and subscribe some thing towards the maintenance of the widows and children of the brave men who have fallen in battle, and thus establish a mild rivalry in a good cause, no one, of course, being expected to subscribe beyond his means and no coercion, I am convinced, will be required to persuade the classes of men under reference to do their duty.

7. To ensure its success the scheme only requires to be taken in hand by some responsible gentlemen of position, of light and leading in each Presidency and Province throughout India.

8. There is another comparatively numerous class in various departments of Government service throughout the country, in mercantile and railway employ, to whom the remarks in para. 3 above forcibly apply, I mean the sons and grandsons of soldiers who served in British Regiments in India.

9. I am firmly convinced that if the proposed scheme were properly organized, collectors and committees appointed, there would be little difficulty in securing 700 monthly subscribers at Rs. 10 per man per annum for 12 months, 500 at Rs. 5, and 500 at Re. 1 or in other words

700 by	10 equal to	Rupees	7,000
500 by	5 equal to	,,	2,500
500 by	1 equal to	,,	500

Grand total monthly subscriptions, Rs. 10,000.

10. If all Europeans in the employ of Government throughout India were to elect to participate in the proposed scheme, there is no reason to doubt that the sums mentioned above would be enhanced, at least, four-fold. All things considered, it is not only a patriotic duty, but a positive Christian charity.

11. Some may and probably will say, why does not the expired soldier remit his dole to existing funds and have done with it, instead of loudly proclaiming abroad his ideas of patriotism in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. Quite so, I assure you that that idea has impressed itself forcibly upon me, made me ponder long, and induces me now to address you on the subject with the greatest possible diffidence. But, consider, Sir, my pittance would be but as the mere drop in the ocean, while others more qualified and competent than I, may be induced to take up and bring to a successful issue the scheme proposed in this letter.—Yours, &c.,

C. G. O'CONNOR,
Superintendent, Navanagar State Police.
Jamnagar, Dec. 16.

THE MARATHA POLITICAL ECCLESIASTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I read with much interest the paper read by Mr. R. P. Karkaria at a meeting of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday last. There can be no doubt that the Maratha and Brahmin Political ecclesiastics did a great deal towards the establishment and revival of the Maratha Power. As Mr. Karkaria promises us to give us their lives as well as their doings and correspondence, I am sure, much light will be thrown on the history of the Marathas. For which we must be indebted to him. Mr. Karkaria has given a long list of political ecclesiastics who helped the revival of the Maratha power. But while doing so, I am afraid, he omits at least one most familiar name, I mean, the great Tukaram, who was in every respect equal to Ramdas, if not superior to him. While much inferior ecclesiastics find room in Mr. Karkaria's list, I think, Tukaram also deserves a place, if not a special mention. But I am far from thinking that the omission is intentional.—Yours, &c.,

W. L. BIRJE.

Baroda, Dec. 17.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING AT NAGPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 17.

A meeting of the students of the Morris College, Nagpur, past and present, was held under the presidency of Mr. M. K. Padhye, B.A., B.L., on Friday last, and the following resolution, congratulating Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose—who, it will be remembered, was the only native gentleman serving on the Famine Commission—on his nomination to the Viceregal Council, was passed unanimously. Messrs. A. S. Sathey, M.A., B.L., Agashay, Anay, and Dikshit were some of the speakers.

The resolution runs thus :—"That the students of the Morris College, past and present, in a meeting assembled, do hereby congratulate the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Bipin Krishna Bose, M.A., B.L., C.I.E., Secretary of the Morris College Council, for his nomination to a seat in the Supreme Legislative Council, Calcutta, and beg hereby to record their deep sense of gratitude for his great exertions in the establishment of the Morris College and the promotion of higher education in the Central Provinces.

"Velvril" is the name of a substitute for india-rubber brought before the Society of Chemical Industry (London Section) by Mr. W. F. Reid, F.I.C. It is made of nitrated linseed or castor oil mixed with nitro-cellulose. He proposes to use it for insulating submarine cables, belting, portmanteaus, camping sheets, horse cloths, hose, tubing, floor cloths, leather and so on.

FINANCE IN THE FIELD.

SOLDIERS' PAY, COMPENSATION, SECRET SERVICE, AND PRIZE MONEY.

Under this heading some particulars may be furnished concerning the pay of troops in the field, indemnification granted to officers for the loss of baggage and equipment, and injury to their chargers, and other rules and regulations of a financial character affecting the internal economy of an army engaged in warlike operations. To commence with, it stands to reason that although the exigencies of active service will compel the suspension of the system of daily pay to which every British soldier is entitled, the troops must be paid up their arrears, whenever circumstances permit. In time of peace each regiment of cavalry, battery of artillery, and battalion of infantry, has either an officer of the Army Pay Department attached to it, or possesses a regimental officer entrusted with the discharge of his functions; the pay money being drawn regularly by cheque from the local banks. At the theatre of war, however, where no banking facilities exist, sufficient funds have to be collected beforehand in bullion and specie, in order that they may accompany the troops in special safes, designated as "treasure chests."

TREASURE CHESTS.

The General Officer Commanding an army is responsible for the proper compilation of an estimate of the sum required for all army services within his command. As a rule, each unit takes with it its own treasure chest, which is placed under the charge of a regimental officer specially selected for the purpose; and when it is thought necessary for small detachments also to be supplied with funds, a treasure chest—if a proper safe is not forthcoming—may be improvised out of a service ammunition box, with iron band, as a convenient receptacle for money. Officers of the Pay Department do not accompany an army in the field, but take up their quarters on the line of communication, where their clerical staff they make all the necessary arrangements for requisitioning moneys from home, forwarding as much of it as is required under proper escort to the front, and examining and paying the long accounts that pour in from the commissariats and transport officials. The work of the officers of the Army Pay Department in these circumstances may not appeal to the imagination, for it reaps none of the prestige which war confers upon that of combatants; nevertheless, their duties are of the most arduous description, with great responsibility attached.

THE SMALL BOOK.

As the stress of campaigning naturally interferes with the up-to-date compilation and proving of company pay-sheets and other regimental records, every soldier is equipped with a pocket ledger, or "small book," as it is commonly termed, which bears on its cover the name, number, and regiment of the owner, and inside furnishes a compendium of information concerning his financial position and career in the army, together with details of a personal nature. This little account book shows the monthly settlement of his accounts, certificates of any courses of instruction through which he may have passed,

THE NATIVE PRESS.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.

THE "Rast Goftar" has the following eulogistic notice of Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst's work in Bombay:—The evening entertainment given, last week, in honour of Lady Sandhurst, by Mr. and Mrs. R. S Pouwalla, must be looked upon as the forerunner of many more to come before her ladyship bids farewell to these shores. Lady Sandhurst has, during her five years' stay, in our midst, done all that could have been expected of her as the wife of the first citizen of the Presidency. She has been known to perform all those social functions, over which she has been called to preside, with consummate grace and elegance. In philanthropic and charitable works as well, her Ladyship's kind sympathy has been always felt. Never has her co-operation and assistance been denied in ought that could alleviate human sorrow and suffering, no matter who the people appealing to her for help or in whose interests such appeals were made. In short she has lived and moved among us with a dignity and large-heartedness every way worthy of her high position.

LORD CURZON'S TOUR.

The "Gujerati" says in reviewing Lord Curzon's tour:—Lord Curzon's tour has not been one simply of brilliant processions, splendid illuminations and magnificent entertainments and banquets. According to him it has been one of hard work and of some strain but has at the same time enabled him to see much that a Viceroy of India ought to know. The speeches that he has delivered in course of his tour have been marked by such generous sympathy, outspokenness, keen appreciation and intellectual brilliance that they can not have failed to be appreciated everywhere. As a Viceroy he has set before himself a high ideal and does not shrink from giving expression to his exalted sentiments, however old fashioned and antiquated they might appear in the less healthy environments which have unfortunately grown up in recent years in India.

A PROSPERITY BUDGET.

The "Rast Goftar" has the following forecast of the coming Indian budget:—With an increase under the various heads of revenue, a complete absence of punitive expeditions, and exchange above 1s. 4d. during the present year, we are to have in the coming Financial Statement a "prosperity budget." Railways, Irrigation Works and Opium are expected to show handsome returns, from Land Revenue and Salt no serious falling off is anticipated, the Military expenditure has been lower than usual; and these are the main reason for looking forward to a handsome surplus in the Imperial Treasury at the end of the present financial year. Famine is no doubt in the way; but then it is believed that the cost of relief will not be so great as not to permit a fair balance on the credit side of the accounts. But the most gratifying piece of information in this connection is, there will be no necessity for Government to borrow in England or India, during 1900-1901.

PANDITA RAMABAI.

Touching the decision of Mr. Aston, District Judge of Poona, in the case in which Pandita Ramabai was concerned, the "Indian Spectator" philosophises:—Without discrediting the statements made on behalf of Pandita Ramabai and her friends, in the case recently decided against them by the District Judge of Poona, we may impress on them the advisability of tempering their zeal in the cause of religion with discretion in the manner of recruitment. If they wished to befriend the oppressed girl, by adopting a few preliminary formalities they could easily have put the law on the side of their philanthropy. We should be sorry if the decision of Mr. Aston makes humane persons, Christians or other, chary of affording protection to suffering children. If it did, they would be unworthy of their Master and untrue to the impulses of humanity. At the same time, care should be taken that their good intentions do not operate as an encouragement to young rebels who chafe under parental control.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The "Indu Prakash" thus salutes Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy on his appointment to the Shrievalty:—We congratulate the new Baronet on his nomination as Sheriff of Bombay. To the distinction of birth he adds education and considerable official training. May we tell him that it is now high time for him to come to the van of the social, political and industrial movements of our day, and show that the honoured name he bears, can still, with justice be associated with a life of active benevolence and enlightened progressive and spirited citizenship.

INDIAN COOLIES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

With regard to the Indian coolies who were refused admittance into Ladysmith by Sir George White, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—A piece of news, transmitted on the 10th instant, by the special correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette*, whose enterprise in regard to war news is so creditable to Indian journalism, has not attracted the attention it deserves. The message ran as follows: "Over a hundred Indian coolies, whom Sir George White refused to admit into Ladysmith, have arrived at Frere, after enduring terrible sufferings. They will be sent to Durban." We may presume that these Indians were British subjects. Otherwise, there is no reason why they should have sought refuge in Ladysmith. Why did Sir George White refuse them admission? He must have known what they had suffered on their way. Would he have refused admission to a hundred British fugitives, under similar circumstances, in a similar manner?

THE HON. MR. P. M. MEHTA.

In noticing the re-election of Mr. P. M. Mehta as a member of the Legislative Council, the "Indu Prakash" says:—We are glad that the Corporation has again nominated Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta as their representative for the local Legislative Council. Happily there seems to be small danger of the principle of giving trials to new men, triumphing in the Corporation Mr. Mehta is head and shoulders superior to any gentleman the corporators could choose from themselves; and we hope with Dr. Bhalchandra, that so long as Mr. Mehta is in the Corporation, he will also continue to be its representative in the local Council.

A WORD FOR THE LANDLORDS.

The "Gujerati" has something to say on behalf of the oft-abused landlords in the city:—Notices have been served upon house-owners calling upon them to effect certain alterations and improvements in their houses. The City Improvement Trust has not yet chalked out its plan of operations in a definite manner. The whole city has yet to be surveyed and the localities affected by the schemes of improvement specifically determined, if needless hardship and expenditure are to be avoided in the case of poor house-owners. At the same time there are houses and chawls that ought not to remain in their present condition but must be improved in the interests of their tenants and those of the health of the city. If landlords are to blame for the present condition of their buildings, it should be remembered that the municipal authorities who have for years taken no steps in the matter, cannot escape their share of blame and responsibility in the connection. We are no advocates of selfish, unscrupulous and greedy landlordism that fattens itself at the expense of poor tenants and to the detriment of the best sanitary interests of the city. But indiscriminate notices upon house-owners will lead to the eviction of tenants and increase their hardships at a time when they can scarcely help themselves. We are entirely in favour of sanitary structural improvements and of increasing the conveniences and comforts of tenants. But the past can not be cut off at a stroke from the present and what is needed is wise caution and discrimination on the part of the municipal authorities who in common with house-owners are largely responsible for the existing deplorable condition of things that prevails in certain parts of Bombay.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" regrets a want of harmony between the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust board. Our contemporary writes:—Some time back we pointed out the not very commendable conduct of the City Improvement Trust in keeping the Corporation at arm's length. The discussion at last Monday's meeting of our City Fathers shews clearly the extreme desirability of the two important bodies working harmoniously for the good of the people. Under the City Improvement Trust act it is necessary to take the opinion of the Corporation before Government come to any final decision upon any improvement proposed by the Trust and that such opinion should be given within a period of thirty days. Therefore, it stands to reason that whenever the opinion of the Corporation is sought upon any particular scheme full details of it should be furnished to that body. But it seems that the City Improvement Trust is prepared to do anything but give a full and detailed information on any matter.

The "Gujerati" writes:—As the City Improvement Bill originally stood, there was no provision requiring the Board to submit their schemes of improvement to the corporation. But it was subsequently inserted at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta. It was an important concession. For otherwise the corporation would have known nothing about the schemes of the Trustees, and its only function would have been to finance them quietly and without a protest. The Trustees are, however, determined not to let the public know anything beyond the dry and meagre extracts from the proceedings of their meetings. They seem to think that ratepayers, though they are bound to supply the necessary financial resources, have no business to ask for the details or estimates of any scheme recommended by the Board. The ratepayer's representatives on the corporation are not entitled, in their opinion, to have the necessary materials placed before them to enable them to judge of the soundness and practicability of the projects submitted to them. We are quite aware of the danger of speculation. But we can not shut our eyes to the still greater danger of embarking upon plans of improvement without reliable data.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CHANNELS OF THE HUGHLI.

A NEW SCHEME.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT and Mr. Bates have both paid more or less expensive visits to Calcutta, and have both recommended more or less expensive schemes for bettering the channels of the Hughli. A third proposal has now come to town, and its author, Mr. Thomas Murrell, is anxious to obtain an opportunity of laying it in detail before the Port Commissioners, and also to exhibit to them a model of the arrangement by which he claims that a good channel can be quickly and economically formed in such a place as the James and Mary, and permanently and economically maintained.

Mr. Murrell called at a Calcutta contemporary's office recently and they say: "he showed us the model he has designed, giving at the same time a very lucid exposition of the method of its working. These details are, of course, confidential. We must leave it to experts to finally pronounce upon the feasibility of the scheme, but subject to their decision it seemed to us both simple and plausible. Mr. Murrell is especially anxious for a personal interview with the Port Commissioners, and we can testify that his method of demonstration is the reverse of one's idea of the ordinary crank. As compared with the schemes of Mr. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Lindon Bates, he claims that it would save the Port of Calcutta sixty-five lakhs of rupees."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·164	NW	2	70·6	43·7	61	...	0·00	−0·30
Sirsa	30·148	NE	4	73·2	44·6	46	...	0·00	−0·19
Delhi	30·08·	W	6	74·2	50·1	40	...	0·00	−0·25
Agra	30·09·	NW	7	77·0	52·4	55	..	0·00	−0·15
Cawnpore	30·066	W	3	77·7	48·0	54	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	30·057	WNW	8	77·7	46·9	42	...	0·00	−0·43
Jhansi	30·120	WNW	2	78·9	45·5	60	...	0·00	−0·25
Jacobabad	30·194	Calm	3	84·4	61·2	35	...	0·18	+0·02
Karachi	30·110	NE	5	84·4	61·2	35	...	0·18	+0·02
Joypore	30·173	NNW	2	80·2	50·0	44	..	0·01	−0·31
Ajmere	30·209	Calm	2	78·9	50·4	48	...	0·00	−0·29
Deesa	30·058	ESE	3	91·6	65·0	24	...	0·00	−0·16
Ahmedabad	30·052	NE	3	92·7	61·0	30	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·07·	...	8	87·8	57·9	75	...	0·00	−0·00
Jamnagar	30·049	NNE	12	86·0	57·8	44	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·045	E	4	91·9	56·9	31	...	0·00	−0·28
Bhownagar Para	30·010	SW	5	92·6	57·7	35	...	0·01	..
Veraval	29·984	NE	5	83·0	62·3	39	...	0·00	..
Neemuch	30·161	NE	6	83·5	54·1	39	...	0·01	−0·24
Indore	30·13·	Calm	1	84·2	51·1	49	...	0·00	−0·53
Saugor	30·135	E	4	81·2	57·1	41	...	0·00	−1·09
Jubulpore	30·132	SSE	1	81·4	47·5	61	...	0·00	−0·80
Hoshangabad	30·144	Calm	1	84·2	54·3	71	...	0·00	−1·11
Khandwa	30·119	Calm	3	89·2	55·1	40	...	0·00	−0·78
Raipur	30·091	Calm	1	83·3	54·8	47	...	0·00	−0·69
Nagpur	30·098	Calm	4	87·3	57·2	47	...	0·00	−1·30
Amraoti	30·102	S	4	88·2	60·3	41	...	0·00	−0·91
Akola	30·087	Calm	5	89·5	55·5	45	...	0..0	−1·30
Surat	30·035	E	5	85·2	62·0	41	...	0·00	−0·18
Malegaon	30·100	W	4	88·9	53·5	37	...	0·01	−0·79
Bombay	29·993	ENE	7	87·6	72·0	67	...	0·00	−0·68
Poona	30·098	SW	8	87·0	53·4	36	...	0·00	−1·47
Ahmednagar	30·109	W	3	85·9	53·0	36	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	E	9	85·8	60·2	44	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·039	ESE	10	88·2	61·6	27	...	0·00	−1·59
Ratnagiri	29·968	Calm	4	91·0	68·5	59	...	0·00	−0·39
Belgaum	29·941	ESE	16	82·8	69·9	69	...	0·00	−3·16
Goa	29·989	SE	7	86·8	67·8	73	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·977	E	3	90·3	64·5	71	...	0·68	−2·56
Mangalore	29·941	ESE	2	88·3	67·4	67	...	0·03	−3·32
Calicut	29·930	E	7	86·2	67·0	71	...	0·11	−5·80
Cochin	29·928	NNE	..	88·5	6·7	72	...	1·96	−6·38
Bangalore	30·031	ENE	10	80·7	55·9	90	...	0·24	−3·74
Seunderabad	30·058	Calm	5	84·6	59·1	53	...	...	−1·92
Masulipatam	30·018	Calm	7	86·0	64·1	71	...	...	−2·90
Bellary	30·032	Calm	7	90·7	61·1	51	...	0·15	−2·12
Cuddapah	30·029	SE	G	90·0	62·9	80	...	0·45	−5·21
Madras	29·992	NNE	9	84·5	66·5	81	...	1·78	−15·57
Coimbatore	29·99·	E	3	85·4	64·0	80	...	0·37	−4·14
Trichinopoly	29·961	Calm	4	87·5	67·9	77	...	1·75	−5·53
Negapatam	29·934	NW	20	84·0	68·9	79	...	11·85	−12·31
Coloumbo	29·894	N	15	87·5	74·0	84	...	9·49	−8·36
Aden	29·970	ENE	21	80·3	72·4	66	...	0·00	−0·51

In columns "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of pressure at Indore and Rajkot, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon while calms and variable breezes prevail else where. The force has been fresh to strong at Belgaum, Negapatam and Colombo, and moderate to light elsewhere.

There are no changes of importance in either the day or night temperatures. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 44° at Lahore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Aurangabad, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore Madras and Negapatam and the skies are more or less cloudy in Ceylon Mysore in the Madras Presidency, Berar, and at Mangalore, Belgaum, Sholapur, Poona, Raipur, Khandwa, Jubulpore and Veraval.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The northerly winds which are blowing in Ceylon and on the Coromandel Coast show that probably the weather off Negapatam in the Bay is squally, rainy and unsettled. Pressure is about normal in the Madras Presidency, and conditions appear to be becoming slightly more favourable for local rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, DEC. 19.

Tuesday.—Pressure has risen briskly at Quetta, in the West Punjab, Upper Sind and West Rajputana and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. Pressure is in moderate to considerable excess in the Indus Valley, normal in Gujarat and the Peninsula and in slight to moderate defect in North-East India and in moderate to considerable defect in Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Light falls of snow are reported from Kashmir, and Trincomalee has received an inch and a half of rain. The mean temperature is below the normal in Upper and Central Burma, Assam and Bengal, and normal or in excess in other provinces; the excess is largest, ranging from five to seven degrees, in Gujarat, Central Provinces and Berar. Night temperature is in defect in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, West Coast, Mysore, Madras Coast, Madras Deccan and South India. The Weather is improving in Kashmir, and is fine in Baluchistan and Persia. No change of importance has occurred in the South of the Peninsula.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 18th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	Inches 29·937
Temperature of the Air	degrees 79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·4
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·62
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	71·2
General Directions of wind*	ENE, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 184

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY.—DECEMBER 18.

10 p.m.	75·8

TUESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 19.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	78·0
p.m.	83·7
4 p.m.	83·2

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool friends, in their letter of 30th ultimo, write on the state of their Cotton Market as under:—"Our market has again been excited this week, being now, after several fluctuations about 4 points advance, owing to the continued absence of cit offers, to the continuation of the small crop movements, and to covering in against a Liverpool firm which has been unable to meet its engagements. The firm, in question is Messrs. Bryson, Cooper & Co., an old established and respected firm, but not of large dimensions. Manchester has also helped the advance with some buying orders. Crop estimates continue to range between 8,700,000 and 11 millions, the smaller figures being the more popular. Bulls feel greatly encouraged by the continued small movements, and by the firm attitude of the American holders. They, the bulls, point to the healthy American trade and in a lesser degree the good Lancashire trade. Wages are high, food stuffs cheap, the buying power is therefore greater. This gives rise to a more extensive employment of capital, and greater activity in trade. The Bulls further expect that on the termination of the Transvaal War, gold production will increase enormously. Contracts will be entered into for machinery, an influx of people will take place in the Transvaal, and the buying power of South Africa for the moment at a standstill, will multiply itself over and over again. "All this sounds very rosy, but we must not forget the "revers de la medaille." We are approaching the time when the preparations for the new cotton crop are made. Planters will have to realize some of their holdings to purchase mules, implements, fertilizers, and to pay hired labour, etc. We shall find that many holders will not care to keep cotton in the face of the gigantic preparations for a new bumper crop. We have at present to deal with a very large and possibly unwieldy long interest particularly in America. We must not forget that the trade is not everywhere good that the continent is starting short time in many places, and that weavers have bought more yarns than they can possibly weave for some time to come. A decline sooner or later seems assured. We have yet to see whether our American friends will not push prices up further. We should certainly not advise buying at present prices. We should say that the price of 4 1-4d. to 4 5-16d. for Middling on the spot discounts a crop of 9 1-2 millions, and we are not quite sure that we shall not have more. We have been so utterly deceived by America, and therefore have given our friends wrong advice, that we dare not say much more at present."

THE FLEET AT TARGET PRACTICE.

THE fleet begins to move, ship following ship at a mile distance on a course marking the outline of a great parallelogram. The sides of this parallelogram are about six miles long and 1200 yards apart; so the battleships and cruisers pass each other, starboard side to starboard side, with two-thirds of a mile of blue water between them. Each tows a target 500 yards astern, which is fired at in succession by the ships on the opposite side of the parallelogram. The speed kept up by the whole fleet is eight knots. Operations begin at 9-30; the roar of the great ordnance booms over the sea, and the projectiles go plunging and skipping past ships till they sink finally into the deep. The sells are not loaded with service charges, for if they exploded there would be risk to the ships from the flying fragments; but they are filled with salt, which brings them up to the proper weight, and they are only fired to test the accuracy with which the guns are laid, not to prove the amount of damage that can be done. One each ship there are markers who observe the shots as they are fired at the target astern, and signal for the information of the firers what the degree of accuracy has been, how many yards short of the mark or beyond it the shot has first touched the water. Truly it seems as if the smallest craft that flies a flag would be struck every time. Even at a short range like 1200 yards, the target is a very tiny object; it is really not bigger than the smallest of ships' boats, and yet not unfrequently the shots go clean through it as it bobs and dances on the surface. If it is not actually hit, there is hardly a single projectile that is not sufficiently near it to pass through the space that would be occupied by the most pigmy war-vessel. The distance is, it must be allowed, now accurately known by previous arrangement; but even if that were not the case, it would be estimated almost to a yard by watchful officers armed with scientific instruments, whose calculations are made with lightning rapidity. —*Blackwood.*

WHY WE ARE AT WAR.

To our minds the necessity for this war arises from our more or less vassal State seeking to throw off its subordination and set itself up as a rival and even superior Power. From that point of view all talk about Uitlander grievances, and our duties in respect of them either under the Conventions, or as a paramount Power, or as a neighbouring and civilised Power bound to protect its own subjects, is beside the point. The real issue is not the one which has been the subject of diplomatic negotiations. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner between them chose the franchise—i.e., the grant of a substantial immediate representation—as the question on which conferences and correspondence should turn. They did right, and their failure has served to bring clearly to view the real as distinct from the diplomatic issue. Failure under the circumstances means that they have demonstrated that a real working agreement was never possible, for it would never have been loyally carried out. The real issue meant war from the first, and could mean nothing else from the first. One difference between the parties was that Mr. Kruger knew it all along, while Mr. Chamberlain hoped, hardly in all probability against hope, that the ostensible issue was the real one. If it had been so, peace would have been possible, for such an issue was capable of adjustment by reasonable men.—*Blackwood.*

SHOULD OFFICERS WEAR A SWORD?

THE public naturally always look upon the sword as inseparable from the officer. It has always from time immemorial, been alike the weapon of offence as well as of defence. It is besides the badge of rank of the officer. In days gone by, the sword was doubtless a very useful weapon of offence as also of defence, but now it is universally recognised that an officer would rely more on his revolver than on his sword.

If we are to carry out the assimilation of the officer and the private, I see nothing for it but to discard the sword when proceeding on field service. This is a suggestion which will probably stagger not only public opinion, but possibly also a large percentage of officer themselves. But I know for a fact that there are many officers in India who are of this way of thinking—men who have done much campaigning.

Yes; the sword belonging to the infantry officer should be left behind when he proceeds on active service. The time has come to be thoroughly practical in our equipment for field service, and all so-called smartness should give way to what is really sensible and practical. The question naturally arises. What will you arm the officer with? To carry out the general scheme of assimilation, I would reply: Arm him with a carbine. The Martini-Metford for preference, with a magazine attached. It is of course quite understood that the officer is armed with this weapon not for purposes of offence; his duties are those essentially of a leader, and not of a combatant. The natural conclusion is that the officer, thus equipped, would probably be in no greater prominence behind, or in front of a company, as the case may be, than are the non-commissioned officers. It may not be generally known to the public that an infantry officer would never draw his sword except when his men are called upon to fix bayonets before assaulting a position or in defending entrenchments against the onslaught of an enemy.

The sword is, moreover, a decided encumbrance to an officer's free movement when manœuvring on hilly ground such as is found on the frontiers of India. As a matter of convenience, he generally takes it out of his Sam Browne belt and uses it as a walking-stick, and a very inferior one it makes at best. The sword is practically useless as a weapon of offence compared to the revolver, as the infantry officer is a poor swordsman, and knows very little of the art beyond what he works up for the annual inspection parade. The carbine, on the other hand, although heavier, is a handy article, and gives the officer a useful weapon of offence should he ever find himself in a tight corner and have to defend himself.

I have quite recently read with great satisfaction two or three very sensible letters which have been written to the 'Times,' fully bearing out the arguments which I have endeavoured to set forth in this article. One writer points out the injudiciousness of allowing the officers of the Coldstream Guards to wear the badge of their regiment on the helmet, which is calculated "to shine like a diamond in the African sun." The uselessness of the sword is touched on by another writer—an ex-Rifleman—who avers that more than one officer had remarked to him that he would infinitely prefer carrying a good stick into action.—*Blackwood.*

FEAR AND DEATH.

(AN ARAB LEGEND.)

The Spirit of the Plague entered the gate.
One, watching, asked, "How many wilt thou slay?"
"A thousand," spake the Spirit, "is my quest."
The Plague made end. The Spirit left the gate.
The watcher cried, "Ten thousand didst thou slay."
"Nay, one," the Sirit said, "Fear killed the rest."
—R. R. Bowker, Century.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE TRANSVAAL AND PRIVATEERING

A LEGAL VIEW.

THERE have been constant rumours that the South African Republic is about to issue letters of marque to privateers, for the purpose of capturing or destroying British vessels. If such a plan has been seriously entertained, says the "Law Journal," it seems to us that its originators must have come to the conclusion that there are difficulties, both legal and practical, which render it quite unfeasible. In the first place, as the Transvaal has neither ports nor seaboard, any privateer would have to be equipped in neutral territory. To permit this would on the part of any State be a breach of neutrality, which, especially if the State were bound by the Declaration of Paris, it would hesitate to commit. Then, again, it is difficult to conceive how a privateer, using the ports of any State, could comply with the laws or customs regulations of the State as to ship's papers, unless it sailed under a neutral flag, for there is no Transvaal port to which a ship can belong. And it is clear that any ship sailing under a neutral flag and committing acts of depredation on English ships on the high sea would be deemed a pirate, and that those engaged in the enterprise would be liable to the penalty of death. Further, there are strong grounds for arguing that the South African Republic, being entirely an inland State, cannot under the law of nations have a right to a maritime flag. In 1854 France refused to acknowledge that Switzerland could have such a right, on the very reasonable ground that from its geographical position Switzerland could neither control nor protect any ship that sailed under its flag. On the same ground it seems to us that England could decline to acknowledge the Transvaal flag; and then it would follow that the privateer sailing under this flag would be committing depredations without lawful authority, which also is piracy. Even assuming that the flag is a lawful one, it has been maintained, notably by France in the Mexican war of 1839, that the acceptance of letters of marque by subjects of a State at peace with the other belligerent is piracy. It is clear that the Boers could not man their own privateers; but we do not think the French position maintainable. Then, again, there would probably be difficulties as to the disposal of prizes. It cannot be said to be against the established rules of international law to take prizes to neutral ports, but maritime nations are more and more acting on the rule not to admit ships of war (*a fortiori* privateers) and their prizes into port unless they are in distress or require stores, which are only furnished to a limited extent. The destruction of prizes, again, would be unlawful whenever it involved that of neutral goods on board. On the whole it seems clear that privateering could not be carried on in the present war without gross breaches of neutrality on the part of foreign States, or the commission of acts which by international law or English law would amount to piracy, or which would conflict with the rights of neutral owners of goods.

THE BOER AS A CAMPAIGNER.

DURING the investment of a town, which was held by our troops in the last Boer war, the men were much harassed by the Boer fire from a koppje across the Vaal river, and so impossible to assault. It was put down as 900 yards distant, and at that range we fired, but all to no avail. The Boer shooting continued good, and our men continued to drop: that something was wrong was evident—such steady shooting could not come from men with bullets dropping amongst them. A rough triangulation of the ground was made by a young officer fresh from Sandhurst, and showed us that the distance to the koppje was 1400 yards. The sights were raised, and we lost no more men. Another point in the Boers' favour—one not always conceded to him—he is a plucky fellow; he is fighting for all he holds most dear, and he is fighting on his own dunghill. He is as hard as nuts, has lived in the open air in the most healthy of climates, and can subsist on very little. Strips of meat dried in the sun are very portable, and do him very well: if a cup of coffee is thrown in, he has luxuries. He can ride well, and his pony is his own who knows him and the country as well as his master. He has a knowledge of the country, and the ability to ride over it, as our hunting men have at home. Marksmanship, mobility, little or no baggage or Commissariat train, an excellent country for an out-of-door life—all good military conditions out of which he has evolved his tactics. These are never to move in masses, to spread over the country like a fan, always to make for a boulder, which is easy, as there are so many of them to jump off his pony when he gets to it, and take shelter behind it; he has a rest for his rifle, and can pick off men or horses or cattle at his leisure. His pony has stuffed his nose into the grass behind the boulder and is taking his dinner, and is in no hurry about it: when his master is ready to find another boulder he will be ready to take him to it, where he knows that he can finish his meal.—*Blackwood.*

BRITISH AND BOER BULLETS.

THE "Lancet" publishes an article dealing with the effects of the Mark II., Mauser, Dum-Dum, Mark IV., and Martini-Henry bullets. The illustrations show the terrible havoc wrought by Mark IV., Dum-Dum and Martini bullets compared with the neat little track left by the Mark II. and Mauser bullets, used respectively by British and Boers in the present campaign. One of our men was shot right through the head by a Mauser bullet, both bones being fractured. He is now well, and anxious to fight again. The "Lancet's" special correspondent writes that the smashing power of the Mauser bullet is not so great as that of the Lee-Metford. The climate is eminently suited for the treatment of wounds, as at present it is dry and bracing, the rains being over.

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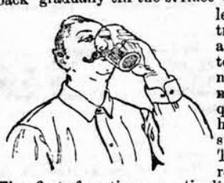

The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

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S. R. BOT

ILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

FEATURE of the present war is the expedition with which the lists of casualties have been forwarded to the War Office after an engagement has taken place. Those who remember the delays that occurred during the Crimean War in issuing lists of the killed and wounded will appreciate the advance that has been made in promptness and accuracy since then. In the present campaign within twenty-four hours of the fight at Glencoe the War Office was ready with a complete list of killed and wounded, despite the fact that the scene of the battle is in a remote corner of Natal and that the telegraph wires were cut on the main line of communication. The promptitude with which the anxiety of the relatives and friends of those at the front has been allayed reflects the very highest credit on the staff in the field. On this point there will be no two opinions we feel sure.

Colonial troops are giving an excellent account of themselves at the seat of war. The unimaginative folk who only England know are surprised at it, evidently in ignorance of the fact that they have been distinguishing themselves side by side with Regulars for a hundred years. The defence of Quebec, the War of 1812-14, the New Zealand Wars, North-West expeditions of 1870 and 1885, and a long series of wars in South Africa, owed much of their success to the exertions of colonial troops. In Rhodesia and Canada, under the command of an Imperial officer, they have done excellent work unaided. For bush fighting they are superior, in some respects, to the English soldier, perhaps because they adapt their methods to the tactics of the enemy and the nature of the country. One of the Natal Carabiniers, whose war record is the longest of any colonial force, was asked how it was that relatively more Englishmen than colonials were killed during the present war. He said that it was because the colonials fought the Boer with his own weapons, or in other words never exposed themselves unnecessarily. The Australasians will be equally valuable not only for scouting, but for checkmating the wiles of the enemy, some of which they have learned in "breaking up" mobs of cattle. For endurance, pluck and horsemanship the colonials are at least equal to the Boers, while they are more intelligent and much better disciplined. Sir Redvers Buller has paid a high tribute to the gallantry and devotion of the Volunteers of Natal, and all must allow that the recognition is deserved, for they have played their part thoroughly well.

Russia would seem to be face to face with the possibility of a war in the East, and it must not be forgotten that Japan is in a better position to fight her rival than she can ever hope to be again. In the first place she has command of the sea, and Russian soldiers will have to be conveyed across a vast wilderness, unable to support even the labourers engaged in the construction of the Trans-Siberian railway. Moreover, she has thoroughly organised her Army and added to her Navy until it is so far superior to the Russian fleet as to be formidable. That she has concluded an alliance with China is almost certain, and that she can rely on moral and material support from other quarters is more than probable. The longer she postpones the struggle the fewer chances she will have of success. Hence the persistent rumours that she will precipitate it in the spring, when the ships being built to her order will be ready. She will be fighting not for territory, or prestige, or power, but for life. The integrity of China, with the open door, and the integrity of the Corean peninsula or her own supremacy in it, are absolutely essential to her independence and the command of the Sea of Japan. As Russia aims at absorbing the Hermit Kingdom, with its magnificent harbours, so as to establish naval predominance in the East, and has no desire to maintain the Chinese Empire as it is, the antagonism of the Powers is natural. A pretext for the war can very easily be found, particularly as Russia is anxious to acquire Masampo, one of the finest harbours on the coast, and her request is, denied by Corea because the land in the vicinity is owned by Japanese subjects.

One of the evils which the embodiment of Militia regiments may be expected to remedy is the anomalous position of the commanding officer. He is in many territorial districts virtually a cypher in the non training period, and the power which he once possessed over his adjutant and the other members of his permanent staff has been almost entirely vested in the officer commanding the regimental district. It is to the latter that the adjutant applies for instructions as to the course to be followed in any given circumstances, while the Militia colonel is merely required to sign documents in a mechanical manner. He is thus invited to leave his brigade or battalion in the hands of the adjutant and the district colonel, and to consider himself the fifth wheel of the coach. This invitation, if he is weak or facile, he often accepts, devoting himself to his social pursuits and effacing himself as a commanding officer both in the training period and out of it. This is the easiest way of getting through the work because the officers on full pay who are familiar with the routine and the formal methods of correspondence and administration can act more quickly and smoothly if they have only themselves to consult. It is, however, attended by several disadvantages. In the first place, it keeps the Militia colonel inefficient by not allowing him to master the duties of his position, and jeopardises his corps by keeping it under the command of an untrained officer, who may suddenly be called to assume responsibilities for which he has not been fitted. Secondly, it is unfair to the majors and senior captains that the adjutant should practically take the command over their heads. In point of fact, the present system as generally followed does not aim at giving practice and experience to the officers, but rather at leaving everything except occasional signatures and words of command to the adjutant and non-commissioned staff. It will be found that where there is a dearth of officers there generally is a weak-kneed colonel; but really the wonder is that any senior officers can be got to serve in the Militia, treated as it now is.

If the United States offer us no sympathy "officially," so to speak, we can not complain of the attitude of independent citizens towards us. Lady Randolph Churchill and other American ladies in London recently came forward with a scheme for sending a hospital ship to South Africa. Already the project has assumed definite shape. Nor is the movement confined to Americans on this side. In all the principal cities of the States collections are being organised. Several commercial firms have given their assistance, and owing to their liberality the necessary hospital equipment has been practically completed as far as "medical comforts" are concerned. A complete ambulance equipment will, however, cost some £10,000, and the promoters of the scheme hope to be able to send one to the front. The action of these American ladies who are thus coming to the assistance of our soldiers in the hour of need is surely a most striking proof of the ties that bind together the whole Anglo-Saxon race.

Some further details of the Australian Naval Reserve scheme come to hand by the New Zealand mail. Lord Brassey's interest in the scheme is displayed in a letter addressed to Captain F. Hixon, chairman of the Conference of Naval Commandants. Lord Brassey advised that the proposed Reserve should consist in part of marines, though how the training is to be obtained is not stated. Drills in seagoing ships are proposed in lieu of the six months' training to which the Reserve men of the United Kingdom are now subject. Lastly, Lord Brassey anticipated the report of the conference in urging that the Admiralty grant should be supplemented from colonial funds. The commandants indicate that the Australian governments are willing to train a force of seamen for general service in the Imperial fleets in time of war, but complain that the establishment of the auxiliary squadron in Australian waters has by no means fulfilled the expectations of the late Sir G. Tryon, who proposed it as the basis of a larger scheme of local defence in the future. Whilst recognising that Australia is under great obligations to the mother country, the conference urges that the colonies should be encouraged to undertake in the future a larger share of the defence of their own coasts and trade. The payment of the small contribution of £1,0,000 a year does not, they say, increase the capacity for self-defence, and this, indeed, is evidently true.

The need for a local sea force has evidently taken strong hold upon the colonists, who, though willing to supply men to the Imperial fleet, look with distrust upon the possible withdrawal of ships of war from their own waters in the event of a great maritime struggle. This apprehension is, we believe, groundless, as the Admiralty design to afford adequate protection to all our trade routes; but there is some danger that the project of forming a colonial reserve may fall owing to this insistence upon the need of ships in local waters. But it is at least very satisfactory to note that the Australians begin to recognise that the payment of the present small contribution does not settle their debt to the motherland or do justice to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Since this patriotic feeling is so clearly displayed in the report of the conference we may hope that the federal governments may be able to make an offer acceptable to the Admiralty. The Admiralty, on the other hand, cannot be expected to dislocate the general scheme of trade route defence by stationing an increased number of cruisers in Australian waters and promising to retain them there in all circumstances.

THE Finance Minister made his Budget statement in the Chamber in Rome, on Nov. 8. As regards the figures for the year 1898 99 it was very satisfactory, an anticipated deficit having been turned by the prosperity of the country into a surplus of 15,000,000 lire. For the current year exceptional requirements in expenditure and the cessation of certain sources of revenue foreshadow a deficit of 27,000,000 lire; but if the revenue generally continues to increase on the scale it has maintained since June last this deficit will disappear, and there may even be a small surplus.

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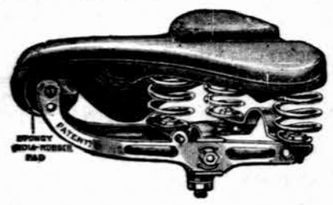

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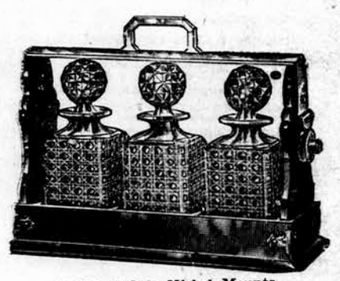

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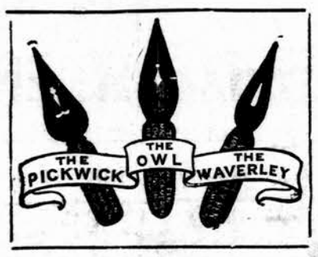

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.